The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MEMBERS—STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR. HOAR IN REFERENCE TO THE OBJECT OF THE VISIT—ANOTHER MEMBER SAYS THE SUBCOMMITTEE EXCEEDED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS IN THEIR ACTION—RESOLUTION ADOPTED DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE LIKELY TO BE PROTRACTED.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The investigation into the affairs of Louisiana, which was commenced here to-day by the Congressional Commission, promises to be a very long and exhaustive one. This evening, during an interview had with Mr. Hoar, the Chairman, he stated that he and his colleagues came to Louisiana not because they or the Congress which they represented doubted the accuracy of the report made by the subcommittee headed by Mr. Foster; but because they desired to more fully examine into the condition of affairs here, and then make a final report. They hoped to be able to visit some of the parishes in which disturbances had occurred, and their wish was to give witnesses of all political parties a full and equal opportunity of testifying. Mr. Hoar stated, further, that his report would be finished in ample time for its consideration by the present Congress. In his opinion, however, that body would take some action upon the Louisiana question, before the report could be presented.

Later in the evening a Republican member of the committee stated to your correspondent that the subcommittee, of which Mr. Foster had been the Chairman, was originally sent to New-Orleans to determine if it was necessary for the entire committee to come to Louisiana. It was never intended, however, that the subcommittee should enter into an investigation. Contrary to this understanding, they called witnesses, and went into an examination without the advice and consent, and to a certain extent without the knowledge, of the majority of the committee. Their report might be a truthful one, and it was possible that it would be sustained; but there would be no doubt that it was made without due consideration. The gentleman condemned the Subcommittee for excluding, as it is claimed they did, important testimony showing that negroes and Republicans had been intimidated and prevented from voting. All testimony of this character will be admitted by the present committee.

Leading politicians of both parties are now engaged in preparing testimony. As stated above, the investigation promises to be a protracted one, although Mr. Hoar is determined to waste no time. To-day he interrupted Attorney General Field in the middle of a long and meaningless address, telling him that the committee had come to New-Orleans to take testimony and not to listen to political speeches. After the public session the committee met, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the examination of the committee be confined to the action of the Returning Board in connection with the election of 1874; to the existence, organization, and purposes of the White League; the question of force and intimidation in connection with the election of officials in the State of Louisiana, and to the organization of the Legislature on Jan. 4 and the proceedings connected therewith.

The committee will hold daily sessions at the Court-house.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—A PARTIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINE—NO ACTION TAKEN—NUMEROUS COMPROMISE PROJECTS PRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Republican members of the House were called to meet in caucus to-night to hear the report of the committee of nine. Only eighty-six members were present. The committee made a partial report, and presented the two bills relative to elections and the bearing of arms, which have been heretofore published. The bills were read, and there was some rambling discussion. The caucus finally adjourned without action till to-morrow night. The conviction is growing that Congress will unite upon no action relative to Louisiana, but will leave the responsibility again upon the President. The Democrats want nothing done. A large body of Republicans will have nothing but a recognition of Kellogg. There is also a class who are opposed to a new election, because they regard it as so dangerous a precedent that they prefer a continuance of the present condition of affairs. With so many diverse views very persistently and even obstinately maintained there can be no action unless some new and strong influence shall lead to union among the majority. Every body would be relieved by some kind of compromise among the Louisiana factions which would take the subject out of the way and out of national politics. A variety of compromise measures are suggested and a new one is brought forward almost every day. The latest one, which is attributed to the Conservatives, is based upon the principle that they have been fighting for the offices, and, as a last resource, will be peaceable if they can get half of them.

LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT ABATED.

The Louisiana question was again taken up in the Senate to-day. Senator Sherman having the floor, he argued that the body over which Wiltz presided was a revolutionary body, and that even after its alleged organization its proceedings were conducted at variance with the Constitution of Louisiana. He dwelt on the importance of the vote by yeas and nays, and quoted from the Constitution of the State an article requiring that call to be made when demanded by two members. Wiltz refused to have the yeas and nays called, and thus defiantly trampled under foot the provisions of the instrument he had just sworn to obey and enforce. Wiltz was responsible for the trouble in Louisiana. Had he not seized the Legislature by force, there would have been a peaceful organization. His violent action was the signal for an unlawful and violent procedure, and had bloodshed followed he would have been responsible. He denied that the five men removed could be legally seated until permanent organization had been perfected. They could only be given seats by a vote of the body, and no vote was had. Besides a majority was required to decide all measures, and Wiltz did not have a majority until those five men were seated. He did not entirely approve of the military interference; but troops being on the ground, and the case being one of great public urgency and danger, they acted in such a manner as they believed was required by duty, and with that promptness that characterizes soldiers. Mr. Sherman then proceeded to explain the duties required of the Returning Board. Because the board declined to issue certificates to the five men in dispute was no reason why the Wiltz party should conclude that the Republican members of the Legislature would refuse to seat them. There were enough men of fairness and honor in every body to secure justice being done. Mr. Thurman asked Mr. Sherman if he did not know that Pinchback was elected by a Legislature which seated five men who had no claims to seats, and who were admitted in the same manner of which he was complaining. Mr. Sherman replied that he did not know this, and hoped, if such were the facts, that the majority in the United States Senate would do their duty and protect the rights of the minority. Mr. Sherman was followed by Mr. Johnson, of Virginia. The Senate has not now before it any appropriation bill, and will not have before Tuesday next. Meantime the discussion on Louisiana affairs will continue. The interest in speeches on the subject has, however, abated, and the galleries are no longer crowded.

SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED.

COUNSEL ON EITHER SIDE SUBMIT TO THE COMMITTEE THE POINTS OF THEIR CASES—WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO PROVE AS TO SPECIFIC ACTS AND THE GENERAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, and Marshall, of the Congressional Committee, arrived last night. They had a preliminary meeting to-day and the counsel of either side submitted the points of their cases, as follows:

POINTS SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

First—That we propose to show that there were over ten thousand Republican voters intimidated from voting the Republican ticket: 1, by the Colfax massacre; 2, by the Coushatta massacre; 3, by the White League's conspiracy; 4, by the violent deposing of the parish officers throughout the State, and the installing of illegal McEnery officials; 5, by the general proscription and persecution of Republicans; 6, by the insurrection of Sept. 14.

Second—That the White League is an organized conspiracy against the State Government, and is confederated with kindred organizations through the South, and that its object is the overthrow of the reconstructed Government and the virtual annulment of the constitutional amendments, and that one of its dangerous results is an extensive revival of the old hostility against the United States Government.

Third—That the pretended Wiltz organization of the House of Representatives on Jan. 4, was a revolutionary mob, and entirely destitute of legality, and that it was a conspiracy to revolutionize the entire State Government.

Fourth—We desire to submit evidence upon political assassinations and murders, proscriptions in theatres and other public places, and the expulsion of colored children from schools by mobs. In answer to points made by counsel for the other side, we will show, if allowed, that the intimidation complained of by the United States military was, in fact, only that fear which the parties guilty of complicity in the massacres of Colfax and Coushatta, who thought that they were suspected of such complicity, felt of the service of legal warrants for their arrest, which warrants could only be served safely in certain parts of the State under the protection of the military forces of the United States. We also propose to show, by extracts from files of the White League press, the boldest and most outspoken advocacy of assassination and murder of Republicans, as well as riots, armed revolution, and armed resistance to the United States.

POINTS SUBMITTED BY THE CONSERVATIVES.

First—That the election of 1874 was a free and fair, as well as a peaceable, election on the part of the Conservative Party, and that the Conservatives carried the election, procuring a majority of twenty-nine in the House, ten Senators, and their State Treasurer by four thousand and odd majority, and at least one additional member of Congress not returned by the Returning Board.

Second—That the Returning Board falsified their result by illegal and fraudulent practices.

Third—That the only intimidation practiced was by the Republican colored people against the colored Conservatives, and by the use of the United States troops under orders of a United States Marshal, on or about election day, to intimidate and deter white Conservatives from voting.

Fourth—The general prostration of the material interests of the State by bad and corrupt government, and the extraordinary depression of property of all kinds throughout the State.

Fifth—That there has been no intimidation or outrages against Republicans, nor have they been exercised on any political ground, but only on moral grounds, when they were considered corrupt and immoral by the communities in which they lived.

Sixth—That where such emeutes have occurred they have sprung from local causes, generally from the oppression and robbery of the people by corrupt officials, and were only political in the sense that the people resisted the invasion of their rights, and that in such emeutes the people were first attacked and outraged.

Seventh—That the criminal statistics of the State will show more homicides, arsons and other crimes committed by the colored race than by the white race, and that the larger portion of said crimes are traceable to the maladministration of the government by Gov. Kellogg's appointees and the wholesale pardoning of criminals by said Kellogg as Governor.

Eighth—That where disturbances occurred they were local, and without collusion, co-operation, or preconcerted action on the part of other portions of the State.

Ninth—That frauds were committed by the Republican Party to the amount of several thousand votes in the City of New-Orleans and throughout the State by fraudulent registration by the Supervisors of Registration appointed by Kellogg, and that said fraudulent papers were voted in the interest of the Republican Party.

Tenth—That the present Hahn House of Representatives is an illegal body, organized in violation of law, and has had at no time a legal quorum.

Eleventh—We deny the legality of all the conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in this State any disloyalty.

Twelfth—We deny generally all the allegations of fact and conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel and especially that there exists in this State any disloyalty to the Government of the United States, and of this we challenge proof.

The committee will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, to hear evidence touching the proceedings of the Returning Board in relation to the election of 1874.

THE CENTENNIAL CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Centennial Congressional delegation, now on their way to this city to visit at noon to-morrow the Centennial Grounds and note progress made on the buildings under contract, will not arrive till to-morrow morning. They left Washington in special cars at 9 P. M. The delegation consists of fourteen members, headed by Judge Kelley. This movement on the part of Congress indicates a growing interest in the celebration, and encourages the belief that an appropriation to the cause will be forthcoming.

WASHINGTON.

THE BILLS TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASING THE REVENUE.

PROPOSITIONS TO RESTORE THE DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE, INCREASE THE WHISKY TAX, AND RE-IMPOSES THE TEN PER CENT. ON MANUFACTURED GOODS—THE FEELING OF CONGRESS ON THESE POINTS—THE TEA DUTY CERTAIN, THE TEN PER CENT. DOUBTFUL, AND NO POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE WHISKY TAX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The bills prepared in the Treasury Department to provide for an increase of the revenues will be ready for transmission to the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow. The bills, as sent to the committee, will provide for an estimated increase in the import duties and internal revenue taxes of about thirty-five millions of dollars. The Ways and Means Committee will consider the expediency of presenting the whole subject in one bill, or in three, and allowing each of them to stand on its own merits. The three prominent propositions in the bills are: First, the restoration of duties on tea and coffee; second, an increase in the tax on whisky; and third, the repeal of the law by which a general reduction of ten per cent. on the duties on manufactured articles was provided for. It is understood that the bills prepared in the department will embrace other subjects, upon which the committee will exercise its judgment when acting upon the bills. However desirable it might be that a general revision of the revenue laws should be made to secure an increase to the extent which the bills call for, it is almost if not quite, impossible that in the remaining five weeks of the session there should be any bill enacted which would go further than to increase taxes on a few articles. The duties on tea and coffee are regarded as almost certain to be restored. The restoration of the ten per cent. on manufacturers is uncertain, since no general expression has been heard on that point. In regard to the whisky tax there is little probability of its increase. There is positive and violent opposition to interfering with this article. The lobby of the whisky ring is remembered, and it is known that a very great combination would be formed immediately to speculate upon the stock in hand if an increase of the tax were seriously attempted. As for placing a duty on many articles now on the free list, it is out of the question, since there would be such great diversity of opinion as to render any agreement impossible in the short period that remains for action.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS AND THE PINCHBACK CASE.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus again this morning, but did not conclude the business which they were called to consider. The caucus will meet again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and it is expected that the final decision will be made in regard to the admission of Pinchback, and also on the proposition to make Colorado Territory a State. Pinchback's credentials, which were presented to-day, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections as a temporary disposition of the case, till it has been agreed whether the Republicans will unite in admitting him to a seat.

THE HOUSE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE VISITING PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee of the House on the Centennial Exposition leave for Philadelphia to-night, in company with a few other persons interested in the Exposition, and will spend to-morrow in examining the buildings and grounds and gathering information more readily accessible in Philadelphia than in Washington concerning the progress and prospects of the enterprise. They will return to Washington Sunday morning.

ALBERT W. BACON'S COMMISSION SIGNED.

The commission of Albert W. Bacon as Paymaster in the navy was to-day signed by the President, and will be forwarded to him at Rio de Janeiro, where he is stationed, by the Brazilian steamer of to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM BY CHINESE.

The Treasury Department is in possession of facts which appear to show that opium is in some mysterious manner smuggled into the country in quantities aggregating a large amount annually. The Chinese are supposed to be chiefly concerned in the business, at which they are adepts. Many of the means resorted to by them have been detected by the vigilance of the officers of the revenue. Statistics seem to prove, however, that the officers are yet eluded to a considerable extent, but how cannot be discovered.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches to the Navy Department from Admiral Leroy, dated at Montevideo, Dec. 3, report the health of the vessels of the station good. The Wasp was to leave Montevideo Dec. 4 for Asuncion, having on board Gen. Caldwell, the new Minister to Paraguay. Capt. Aaron K. Hughes is detached from the command of the Pensacola and ordered to report in Washington for examination for promotion. Capt. Bancroft Gherardi is ordered to command the Pensacola. Commander T. M. Ramsey is detached from the command of the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. R. B. Bradford is detached from the Franklin and ordered home. Ensign F. S. Bassett is ordered to the Brooklyn.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $268,672. The following persons have been appointed Internal Revenue gangers: Richard H. Gill, Tenth District of Illinois; Charles F. Crail and Threshly Buckner, Fifth Kentucky. George Robenson has been appointed store-keeper, Seventh District of Kentucky.

BANK DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Controller of the Currency has declared an additional dividend of fifteen per cent. to the creditors of the Scandinavian National Bank, of Chicago, making in all a dividend of forty per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, were as follows: Currency, $10,236,621; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,005,000; coin, $71,366,145, including coin certificates, $27,585,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

APPROPRIATIONS REPORTED FAVORABLY—THE MAINE HOSPITAL.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably the House bill appropriating $150,000 to continue the construction of a Post Office at St. Louis. Also the same report on the bill appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Covington, Ky. They agreed to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition praying for the establishment of a marine hospital in New-York.

COURT OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Edmunds' bill to establish a Court of Contested Elections provides for a court of that name, to consist of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court for the time being, and to be convened on the second Wednesday of February, 1877, and every fourth year thereafter, and also in every February subsequent to any election held to fill a vacancy in the office of either President or Vice President of the United States. This court is to hear and adjudge contests concerning results of such elections and report its findings to both Houses of Congress.

BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Wright's bill provides that for two years from July 1, 1875, the salaries of all Government officers and employes, in all branches of the service and wherever employed, shall be reduced ten per cent., if they exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The President and United States Judges are exempted.

PROPOSED BAR OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Boutwell's bill to provide for a Bar of the two Houses of Congress proposes the appointment at the commencement of each session of Congress of a committee to consist of three members of each branch of Congress, who shall have authority to determine what persons may appear as attorneys before committees, and to admit, suspend, or expel members of the said Bar, to be thus organized. No person shall be admitted to this Bar unless he is a member of the Bar of the court of final jurisdiction in the State or Territory where he resides, and no other person shall be permitted before any committee except in his own behalf or as a friend, without compensation. The bill finally proposes to make it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment from thirty days to two years for any person to give or receive any valuable consideration to influence the action of Congress except as provided in the bill.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the House to-day, Gen. Garfield introduced a bill appropriating the sum of $182,000 in coin for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia, known as the 3.65 bonds, provided this sum shall be considered and adjusted as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia, and toward the payment of interest on the funded debt of the District.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Thomas Beddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident to Ecuador; James A. Hall to be Collector of Customs at Waldoborough, Me.; R. H. Isabelle to be Pension Agent at New-Orleans; L. H. Chandler to be Pension Agent at Richmond, Va.

Postmasters—Justin W. Moody, Waterbury, Vt.; Norman Parsons, Beardstown, Ill.; George L. Williams, Carrollton, Ill.; Miss Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; Edwin R. Brown, Elmwood, Ill.; Isaac J. Richmond, Alton, Ill.; Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; W. H. Purse, Louisiana, Mo.; H. B. Fargo, Greenville, Mich.; I. S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge, Montana.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to recommend in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill items of $1,207,883 for revenue marine service, and $242,000 for life-saving stations, including two new stations to be established at Point Judith, R. I., and Eaton's Neck, Long Island.

The House Judiciary Committee has directed that a favorable report be made on the bill extending the time for the presentation of claims for back pay and bounty.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Samuel B. Parrish, Indian Agent, at the Papago Agency, Arizona. Postmasters—Charles W. Gregory, at Danville, Ill.; F. L. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; H. N. Buckley, Delhi, N. Y.; M. R. Wilcox, Fairport, N. Y.; E. C. Beach, Blackhawk, Cal.; E. A. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; L. M. Gano, Watkins, N. Y.; Thomas P. Hewitt, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; George A. Buckingham, Riverhead, N. Y.; H. N. Parke, White Hill, N. Y.; J. D. Caldwell, Watsontown, Penn.; John C. Henderson, Osceola Mills, Penn.

THE SUFFERING IN DAKOTA.

AN APPEAL FOR AID—FOOD AND CLOTHING NEEDED FOR THE DESTITUTE.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Jan. 22.—An appeal to the public for aid was issued to-day, signed by Gov. Pennington and indorsed by the Judges, Attorney, and Marshals of the United States Courts. It states that considerable destitution exists in various parts of the Territory, caused mainly by the destruction of crops by grasshoppers. Calls for aid have been received from Brookings, Lincoln, Turner, Union, Clay, and Bonhomme Counties, and there are, doubtless, instances of suffering in other parts of the Territory. The people need food and clothing, and seed for next year's planting. The Treasury of the Territory is exhausted, and though loth to call upon the general public for assistance, the emergency admits of no other course.

The following well-known gentlemen have been selected to constitute a Territorial Relief Committee, with its head-quarters here, to whom all donations may be sent:

Yankton County—Ex-Gov. Edmunds, F. J. DeWitt, and Charles Eiseman.
Clay County—W. D. Thompson and W. O. Devoy.
Union County—Rev. George F. Freeman.
Minnehaha County—Hon. F. S. Cross.
Lincoln County—Hon. G. W. Harlan.
Turner County—Rev. J. J. McIntyre.
Cass County—William McIntosh.
Bonhomme County—E. W. Barber.
Burleigh County—E. A. Williams.

The Relief Committee, desiring to avoid an opportunity for imposition, state that no solicitors will be sent abroad employed or authorized by it. Every effort will be made to place donations in the hands of those actually suffering from want and destitution. The committee relies upon the active co-operation of benevolent associations, city authorities, Boards of Trade, and a generous public for contributions.

CANADA.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—The Dominion Board of Trade met to-day, and discussed a number of measures of local interest. The attention of the Government was called to the necessity of removing the tax on Canadian tonnage trading with American ports. C. Fairweather, of St. John, was elected President for the ensuing year. An Executive Committee was also appointed, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

AMERICAN COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—Counterfeit twenty dollar United States Treasury notes, dated the 10th of March, 1862, are in circulation here. The spurious notes are good imitations.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BRADFORD, N. H., Jan. 22.—A shocking affair occurred here this forenoon. Mrs. John Emerson was found, about 10 o'clock, sitting in the kitchen of her house, with her head literally blown from the body. Her husband was at the barn. He heard the report of a gun, and, entering the house, he found his wife as above stated, with knitting-work in her hands. A double-barreled shot-gun discharged was on the floor. The greatest excitement prevails in the community. Mrs. Emerson had been married but a few months. She was twenty years old, and was not known to have an enemy. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 22.—The steamer City of Quincy sunk last midnight at Island 98. She is now on the bar in seven feet of water, and lies straight. No lives were lost. Her cargo is being unloaded.

AN UNNATURALIZED SENATOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—State Senator Britton to-day vacated his seat the committee having reported his ineligibility to hold the same, never having been naturalized. He has taken steps to secure his United States naturalization papers, and in the new election to be ordered he will doubtless be returned again.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS CONTINUED—A LONG AND ACRIMINOUS DEBATE—JULES FAVRE'S SPEECH—M. VENTAVON'S BILL PASSED TO A SECOND READING.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the constitutional measures continued.

The Duke de Broglie supported M. Ventavon's bill.

The Legitimist speakers opposed it and repeatedly declared they would never give definite consecration to President MacMahon's powers.

M. Beranger, speaking for the Left Centre, announced it was willing to vote the first reading in order to afford an opportunity for a full discussion of the bill.

M. De Chabaud-Latour, the Minister of the Interior, said the members of the Cabinet, although they remained in office only until the formation of a new Cabinet, accepted full responsibility. He appealed to the Assembly to fulfill its solemn engagements.

M. Jules Favre argued that it was impossible to maintain the present status. He pointed out the impotence of the Legitimists, demanded the definite establishment of the Republic, warmly praised ex-President Thiers, and made a violent attack on the Bonapartists, for which he was called to order.

After a violent and acrimonious debate M. De Chabaud-Latour moved that the House proceed to the second reading of the Ventavon bill.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 557 yeas to 146 nays.

M. Favre's speech had caused excitement and bitter feeling; and immediately after the announcement of the vote on the second reading of Ventavon's bill, the Right moved that the report of the Committee of Inquiry on the September Revolution be placed on the orders of the day. The motion was carried.

The bill for the creation of a Senate will come up for debate next Monday.

GERMANY.

THE LANDSTURM BILL PASSED.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Reichstag has passed the Landsturm bill.

SPAIN.

THE THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF ZARAUZ DELAYED.

SANTANDER, Jan. 22.—The Carlists threaten violence against the German Captain and sailors of the Gustav, who are in Zarauz, if the town is bombarded. The Spanish squadron consequently hesitates to open fire.

THE KING AT TUDELA.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—King Alfonso has arrived at Tudela.

A CARLIST FORCE SAID TO BE ADVANCING ON BARCELONA.

HENDAYE, Jan. 22.—It is reported that the Carlist General Tristany is advancing on Barcelona and hopes to enter the city by connivance of the Republicans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY DEMANDED FROM THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Globe* says it has good authority for stating that the British Government has demanded an explanation and apology from the Government of Peru for removing a passenger from a British steamer at Callao.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Prince Leopold's physicians announce in their bulletin to-day that he is better.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—THREATENED LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Dublin University to-day elected Mr. Gibson, Conservative, to the House of Commons.

The ironmasters and colliery proprietors of South Wales threaten a general lock-out unless all their employes resume work within a week. If the threat is carried out one hundred thousand persons will be thrown out of employment.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

MONTENEGRO SUPPOSED TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has an article which is taken as an indication than Montenegro has the support of Russia in the difficulty with Turkey.

THE PORTE WITHDRAWING ITS DEMANDS.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The Porte has withdrawn its demand that the Montenegrins implicated in the Podgoritza outrage be surrendered, in order that they may be tried by Turkish tribunals. The powers have advised the Porte to send delegates to attend the trial at Cettigne.

WAR DEEMED INEVITABLE—THE HOSPODAR WARNED BY RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 23—2:30 A. M.—Fears still exist in Vienna that a collision between Turkey and Montenegro cannot be averted, and it is thought necessary that Austria should increase her forces on the frontier.

Russia and Austria have both warned the Hospodar of Montenegro that if he declares war he does so on his own responsibility.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday in Messrs. Knowles, Freeman & Co.'s fish house, on Snow's wharf, Boston, damaged the building and stock to the extent of $5,000, which is covered by insurance.

A. C. Davis' Bros.' dry goods establishment at Napanee, Ont., was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The total loss is $20,000, and insurance $13,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At noon yesterday a fire occurred in the carpet-cleaning establishment of T. M. Stewart, No. 326 Seventh avenue. Damage to stock and building, $500; fully insured.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 17 East Thirty-first street, occupied by J. J. Donaldson. Damage to furniture, $500. The house is owned by M. Eccheveria, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000.

A fire occurred about 4 o'clock last evening in the residence of E. T. Scranton, on Ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Brooklyn. Loss on building, $2,000; loss on furniture, $1,000. The building, which is owned by S. F. Engs, is insured for $4,000 in the Imperial and London Companies. There was no insurance on the furniture. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in a morocco factory on Schenck street, near Flushing avenue, Brooklyn. The building was of frame, three stories in height, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the factory, with its contents, notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the firemen, was utterly destroyed. The flames communicated to two frame tenement-houses in the rear of the factory, which were also destroyed. There were eight families in the tenement house. No one was injured, and a large part of the furniture was removed in safety. The tenement houses were owned by Mrs. Kenny, and are worth about four thousand dollars. The factory was owned by V. F. Lenbart & Son. The loss on the building was $5,000, and on stock and machinery, $10,000; insured in the Manhattan and other companies for $7,500.

WISCONSIN.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S ELECTION SECURED—HE IS UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—The Republican caucus was held to-night, fifty-nine members being present. On an informal ballot 59 votes were cast, of which Carpenter received 40, Washburn 12, Rublee 2, Dixon 2, scattering 3. On the first formal vote Carpenter received 44, Washburn 13, Rublee 1, and Fairchild 1. The nomination was made unanimous. A committee waited upon Senator Carpenter and informed him of his nomination, and invited him to address the audience which had gathered in the Assembly Chamber. His appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. He made a brief address.

The Democrats held a caucus, but adjourned without making a nomination.

NEBRASKA.

HON. A. S. PADDOCK ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—Judge Dundy withdrew from the Senatorial contest at 1 o'clock this morning, and the opponents of Gen. Thayer then united upon Hon. A. S. Paddock, Republican, formerly Acting Governor of Nebraska when it was a Territory. In joint convention this morning Mr. Paddock was elected on the first ballot by the following vote: Thayer, 11; Paddock, 37; Morton, 1; Patrick, (Dem.,) 1. The excitement is intense and the surprise general, as it was supposed that Thayer had secured a majority, and would be elected to-day.

SKETCH OF THE SENATOR ELECT.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Algernon Sidney Paddock, who was elected to-day to succeed Senator Tipton, is a native of St. Lawrence Co., New-York, about forty years of age, and of Puritan ancestry. He is distantly related to Gideon Welles and Gen. and Senator Sherman.

Mr. Paddock has been a resident of Nebraska since 1856, living at Fort Calhoun, from which place he removed to Omaha a few years ago, where he resided until last year, when he removed to Beatrice. He was appointed Governor of Wyoming in 1868, but withdrew owing to there being no appropriation to defray the expenses of the Territorial Government.

Though a Conservative Republican, Mr. Paddock is in full sympathy with the Republican Party, and will doubtless act and co-operate with it in future. His election was secured mainly as a compromise between the opponents of the strongest Republican candidate, Gen. Thayer.

TENNESSEE.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—Both Houses of the Legislature met in joint session at noon, and balloted for Senator, without any material change from yesterday. On the twenty-ninth and last ballot Johnson had 33, Stephens 15, Brown 22, Bates 14, Ewing 6, Quarles 8, Kennedy 1. The highest vote for Jonnson to-day was 34, for Brown 24, Bates 20, Stephens 18, Quarles 14, Ewing 9. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.

BALLOTING ON THE SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—There was one ballot for United States Senator in the General Assembly to-day, with the following result: Necessary to a choice, 51. Burnside, 43; Dixon, 29; Barstow, 15; Sheffield, 7; scattering, 7. Adjourned until Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA.

THE MARYSVILLE FLOOD—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The loss of life by the Marysville flood was overstated. So far as known, one child, named Joseph Lauchlen, aged six years, was drowned. During the height of the flood a fire occurred in the Western House Block, while the roof was crowded with women and children seeking refuge from the flood. The flames were finally subdued, without injury to any person. On Wednesday the water had receded from the principal streets by 9 o'clock P. M. The loss of personal property is estimated at one million dollars. The merchants lose seventy-five per cent. of their stocks. Assistance is asked for, as many persons are destitute. The farmers suffer much loss in fencing and stock.

The State Central Committee of the People's Independent Party met in this city yesterday afternoon, the attendance from all parts of the State being good. It was resolved to nominate candidates for all the offices, State and local, and members of Congress, for election in September, 1875; also to call a convention during the Summer to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, State officers, and members of Congress. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—The *Spy* of to-morrow morning will publish the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1875.

Hon. Charles Foster:

MY DEAR SIR: In the absence of my brother from the city I wish to ask you if there is one word of truth in this statement which appears in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of to-day? Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. R. HOAR.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this date, covering an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, which says, "the leader of those who by arguments, by coaxing, and almost by threatening moved heaven and earth, to make Mr. Foster violate his conscientious convictions of justice and duty was George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts." In answer to your inquiry as to the truthfulness of this statement, I have to say that it is an entire mistake from beginning to end. Yours truly,

[Signed] C. FOSTER.

Hon. E. R. HOAR.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The matter of the receivership of the Air-Line Railroad was argued in the Superior Court to-day upon a petition from Mr. J. H. Fisher asking the court to reconsider its appointment of Col. L. P. Grant. The court refused the petition, upon the ground that such transfer might jeopardize the rights of parties litigant in this court.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 22.—By a boiler explosion at a colliery in St. Nicholas, Schuylkill County, George Hassell was instantly killed, and the fireman, who is missing, is supposed also to have been killed. A man, (name unknown,) had one leg blown off. Several mules were killed, and the boiler-house blown to pieces.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 22.—The Dairymen's Convention adjourned to-day. After speeches on "Devon Cattle," by Gov. Stafford; "Farm Drainage," by John W. Brown, and "Butter," by Prof. Arnold, resolutions eulogistic of several deceased members were passed, and prizes were awarded for the best specimens of butter. Several prizes for the next convention were offered.

PACIFIC MAIL.

POINTS OF IRWIN'S TESTIMONY.

ITS BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY—HIS CONTRADICTION OF SCHUMAKER'S ASSERTIONS—SENATOR HARLAN'S APPEARANCE IN THE AFFAIR—PROBABLE SPEEDY CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Irwin's examination was continued to-day, and he made some important statements which promise to result in the solution of a part of the Pacific Mail mystery. The committee adjourned till Monday morning, and further interesting developments are, therefore, postponed till that time. Irwin's testimony to-day divides the investigation into three or four different and distinct branches, and makes the way clearer, if not more certain, toward the end. In the first place, there were three hundred thousand dollars paid to Mr. Schumaker. Schumaker was employed by Irwin. He was to work for the subsidy, and the whole of the three hundred thousand dollars was contingent upon the passage of the bill. He was the man, apparently, who had the contract to pass the bill through the House. Irwin gave no instructions to Schumaker what to do with the money. He gave it to him as his own, and Schumaker was at liberty to keep it or buy Congressmen with it, as he chose, so that he secured the passage of the bill. This is not the way Mr. Irwin puts it, but such is the inference to which his testimony leads. Whether Mr. Irwin actually knows what became of the money is doubtful, since it was probably his purpose to avoid having any knowledge of its disposition. That the money was paid Mr. Schumaker to pay to such members of the House as could be induced by bribery to change their votes in favor of the subsidy, no sensible person can doubt. On one point there seems to be a flat contradiction between the statements of Irwin and Schumaker. The latter says he disposed of the money he received according to Irwin's instructions. Irwin says he gave Schumaker no instructions what to do with the money, and had no understanding that it was to be paid to anybody else. It is clear

in Washington in procuring the passage of the subsidy bill. The understanding with Schumaker was a little different from that with the others. His compensation was larger because he received nothing in advance. Nearly all the others of less position wanted something in advance to go on with. The witness repeated that Schumaker's compensation was a contingent, and as he was the principal person employed he was to receive the largest compensation. The money was for his own use. There was nothing said about expending it in any particular way. He asked Schumaker how much money he wanted. He knew that Schumaker had the confidence of those with whom he talked. So far as he knew the arrangement with Schumaker was made by himself; but since he had seen Schumaker's testimony he remembered a circumstance leading him to believe that Schumaker might also have been retained by Stockwell. The circumstance is that he never reported to Stockwell the fact that he had retained Schumaker; but Stockwell spoke to witness in New-York on the subject, and wanted to know what Schumaker was doing. Witness asked Stockwell, "How did you know that I had retained Schumaker?" Stockwell nodded his head in a significant way, and said that he knew it. Witness had no knowledge of any arrangement between Stockwell and Schumaker.

NO GIVING BACK OF MONEY.

Q.—Where were you when you delivered the $275,000 to Mr. Schumaker? A.—My impression is that I was in Mr. Schumaker's office in New York.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—In pursuance of what I thought was a contract.

Q.—Was it your impression that any part of the money was to be returned? A.—I did not suppose that anybody who got money would give it back there was nothing to justify such an impression on my mind.

Q.—Did you tell him to take out his fee, and then instruct him what to do with the balance? A.—My answer is a negative to such a statement.

Q.—Did you deliver to William S. King the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at one time? A.—At different times. I wrote a check at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, near the telegraph office. I first wrote a check for fifteen thousand dollars, and handing it to King, he said there was some slight mistake. I said, I, too, thought there was. I then filled up another check, when King said it was worse than the first. When I filled up the third check for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, King, taking it, said it was all right.

Q.—Did you have an understanding with Schumaker that he was to pay the money to any unknown man? A.—I had no understanding with Schumaker to pay the money to anybody. The money given to Schumaker belonged to him, and might be paid to anybody.

ONE, SMITH.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of Schumaker paying a man Smith $50,000 in Elmore's office? A.—I have not. I was at the time west of the Missouri. I have no knowledge of the transaction, except from Schumaker and Elmore's testimony. I have no facts bearing on the transaction.

Q.—Have you knowledge of the employment of a Gen. Smith? A.—No.

Q.—One Mr. Smith? A.—Among the noble army of martyrs there may have been a Smith; but I do not recollect the name in that connection. Witness said that, in addition to the list of those who had received money, he now remembered John M. Morris, deceased, at that time editor of the Washington *Chronicle*. He was also Executive Clerk of the Senate. The payment was not for services to procure the subsidy. The *Chronicle* not only did job printing, but published a number of editorials for the company, and also statistics. When the business was ended the witness came to the conclusion that Morris was entitled to be paid. Morris was willing to receive what the witness thought to be right, and witness paid him fifteen hundred dollars as compensation, without counting so much a line or paragraph. He also paid the *Patriot*, *Herald*, and other papers here about fifteen hundred dollars more, and to William Moran, for correspondence all over the country keeping the public mind fresh and sweet, fifteen hundred dollars more.

THE STOCK COMBINATION OPPOSING THE SUBSIDY.

Ex-Gov. Randall received ten thousand dollars, and also thirty-five thousand dollars as a special payment, the latter being entirely independent of what was paid for his own services. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars was not to be accounted for, it being for a special purpose. When the bill first came before the House in March it was defeated by what was believed to be a stock combination, and it was reported that Henry N. Smith, Daniel Drew, and others were in it. This combination sent to Washington numerous statements as to what the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was going to do, and these statements were reported as coming from the company. Among other things it was said that the company was going to run a semi-monthly line, whether it received a subsidy or not. Then a suit was brought in the name of Challis against Stockwell and Smith, Drew and others were behind the suit, to sustain which, it was said, one hundred thousand dollars had been contributed. When the bill was before the Senate in the early part of May there was a second stock combination. The same parties as the former were reported to be in it. Stockwell said to witness, "These fellows are after me again." Witness informed him his information was that Drew had sent a telegram to a Senator to come to New-York, and that the Senator said he could control six votes. This, witness said, we called "the Methodist party;" the name of the Senator was Harlan. Mr. Randall informed witness that Mr. Harlan had received such a dispatch, and had gone to New-York, and was going to have his six Senators vote against the bill. Some of the six did, and others did not vote against the bill. Mr. Harlan opposed the bill vigorously, fighting it with the misstatements with which he had been furnished. Mr. Stockwell said to witness, "Well, I suppose I can settle these things for one hundred thousand dollars." Witness replied, "I can do it. We can go into the market and buy their men." Stockwell asked, "How much money will you want?" Witness replied, "Thirty-five thousand dollars." This amount was placed in the hands of Randall, who, witness supposed, spent every cent for that purpose.

Q.—What do you mean by the remark "buying their men?"

The witness said he did not mean persons on the floor, but the agents opposing the subsidy. He put the money into the hands of Randall. It was not to be accounted for by Randall to him. He had silences the opposition. He paid Randall with some of his own money and some that he received from Mr. Stockwell, in checks and money. Witness paid William Moran, altogether, ten or fifteen thousand dollars. He thought Samuel A. Hatch received more than twenty thousand dollars in another check.

SAMUEL A. HATCH'S DUTIES.

Q.—What were the duties to be performed by Samuel A. Hatch? A.—I employed him under Mr. Stockwell's direction. The general character of the arrangement was that he was to use his influence to assist in the passage of the bill, although such precise words were not used on the occasion. He was told to go ahead and do what he could. He thought the amount altogether paid him was about $30,000. Witness thought that Hatch only went around and talked to persons whom he knew. There was no understanding on the part of witness that Hatch was to influence votes.

In reply to further interrogation, the witness said he had no knowledge that the money was to be used for political purposes in any district, or to aid any man in any district. Mr. Hatch might have used the money as any other person.

Q.—Did any list of members of Congress pass between you and Hatch? A.—Those employed to promote the subsidy by using their influence to that end had the names of those in favor, against, doubtful, and those who ought to be spoken to. The names of those in favor were marked red, those against blue, and a dot was placed against the doubtful.

Q.—How many members were allotted to each one to look after? A.—There was no allotment; every man was expected to earn his money.

Q.—How many men were reported to you as having been spoken to, pro or con? A.—I suppose about twenty.

Q.—Were they from any particular section? A.—No; but most of them were Southern or Western men.

Q.—Did Hatch say he had facilities for operating on members from any section? A.—No; but he was a large, handsome, talented man, and had influence. I do not think Samuel is a relative of Rufus Hatch.

WHAT A. H. WHITING WAS TO DO.

The witness in reply to a question where he became acquainted with A. H. Whiting, who received one hundred thousand dollars, said he had forgotten whether it was in New-York or San Francisco. Whiting had relations to the Pacific coast, being formerly a member of the firm of Hooper, Whiting & Co., of Arizona. The impression of witness was that A. H. Whiting is a cousin or brother of the Whiting whose sister married ex-Senator Cole. He met him here in the Winter and Spring of 1872, while the Subsidy bill was pending. It was not an accidental meeting, but brought about by arrangements in New-York. As near as he could remember, Whiting was to come to Washington and use his influence in behalf of the subsidy, and do whatever he could and what witness told him to do. Whiting wanted a very large sum for his services. Witness hesitated some time, but at last came to the conclusion they were worth what Whiting asked for them.

Q.—What reason is assigned for putting so high an estimate on his services? A.—None; but he said that he wanted that much money. My impression is that at first he did not want anything to do with my business, as it would interfere with his own. I found that Whiting had influence with those I could not reach, particularly Senator Cole, who was indignant with the company (not with me personally) for having, as he thought, interfered with his election, although I assured him the company had nothing to do with it; Cole said that some of our men had been at Sacramento working against him; Cole also knew I was a warm friend of Sargent, and naturally desired his election. Although as a matter of fact some of our subordinates had taken part for Sargent against Cole, I had particularly cautioned our men not to take part in Senatorial affairs. I recollect I said to Daniel Nostram, as he was going to Sacramento not to do so, when he said he had private business there. Although Senator Cole was not unfriendly to the measure, I saw that he must take the laboring oar to pass the bill, because it was regarded as a Pacific Coast measure, and he was not going to do that for people politically opposed to him.

Q.—You found him in that mood, and Mr. Whiting was to influence him? A.—Mr. Whiting did not so represent. I went to Mr. Whiting because Senator Cole would work for him, and Mr. Whiting was paid in order to exert his influence principally in the quarter indicated.

Q.—In what other quarters? A.—I do not think he had influence in any other quarter.

Q.—Did Mr. Whiting overestimate himself in the quarter indicated? A.—I only state the fact that Senator Cole took a warm interest after being satisfied that my position in the Senatorial contest was misrepresented.

Q.—Senator Cole became an aggressive advocate of the bill? A.—I know what that means. My impression is that Whiting asked one hundred thousand dollars. He did not agree to do anything but use his influence in the Senate contingent on the passage of the bill. I want to know whether I am protected in my answers as to transactions in the Senate?

Mr. Dawes—Yes; we'll protect you.

The witness remarked that he wanted Whiting to convince Cole that his relations to Messrs. Sargent and Gorham, who were Cole's enemies, were merely of a personal character. The witness had not seen Whiting for two years; had not heard from him since 1872, and did not know where he now was. In paying him the money the witness took no written evidence, except his signature on the back of the check. He had many conversations with Mr. Cole, but not bearing on the business of Whiting. As to Mr. William S. King, that gentleman spoke to various members on the floor of the House. Witness thought King thus did more harm than good, and witness took the responsibility, of telling him to keep off the floor, as he spoke to the friends and foes of the measure indiscriminately. Witness told him if he could do any good he ought to go to the Senate. He did not know, but was told King spoke to members on the floor of the House. Soon after that King went to the Senate side.

Mr. Roberts asked what was the understanding as to the employment of Mr. Schumaker? A.—My understanding was, without special words, that Schumaker was to use his influence in the House of Representatives in aid of the passage of the measure. On its passage he was to be paid so much for his services. He was at liberty to do what he pleased with the three hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—As he was not a member of the House, how was it expected he would use his influence? A.—By conversing with friends and doubtful members. The great point was to avoid enemies, because by conversing with them they would become posted as to the movements of the friends of the measure. Schumaker was not directly authorized to employ anybody to help him.

Q.—Did he report to you that he employed any one to help him? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did he make a report to you? A.—Yes, he reported to me from time to time the appearance of things, and what our opponents were doing, and the movement of friends. I think at different times we went over the list and marked the names of those who were doubtful, and those who were against us. There was no understanding to secure the support of members of Congress.

The witness was here discharged until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF W. F. G. SHANKS, THE CITY EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks, having been sworn, said he was City editor of the New-York *Tribune*.

Mr. Dawes remarked that Mr. Reid, the editor of that paper, in his testimony before the committee, said that certain rumors had reached his ears through some of his reporters, and Mr. Shanks was asked to communicate his knowledge on that subject. Mr. Shanks stated that Mr. Reid had correctly quoted him as authority for the statement about Fernando Wood, connecting Mr. Wood with the Pacific Mail question, on A. Oakey Hall's authority. The matter came up in this way: The reports of the investigation that day related to a mysterious man who accompanied William S. King to draw money from the bank as having a remarkable mustache. Mr. Beck, on that occasion, sportively referred to Mr. Wood's mustache, when Mr. Wood said "No more of that, if you please;" just at this point Mr. Hall remarked, "Jarvis, if they should summon us, we could tell about Wood and the Pacific Mail;" when Mr. Shanks returned to his office he made a memorandum of the event and handed it to Mr. Reid, who had correctly quoted it.

Mr. Wood here remarked that Mr. Hall had sent him two telegrams saying that he knew nothing direct or indirect about Pacific Mail, and that he never made such a remark as was attributed to him.

Concerning Mr. Wood, Mr. Shanks said Hall had shown him the dispatch. He reminded Mr. Hall of the conversation at Delmonico's, when Mr. Hall, recalling it, said he did not mean to use Mr. Wood's name but that of Mr. Stockwell. Jarvis was the Order of Arrest Clerk, and an order had been issued for the arrest of Stockwell.

TESTIMONY OF A TRIBUNE REPORTER.

William P. Sullivan, in general charge of the railroad and local commercial news of the New-York *Tribune*, testified: That he from time to time communicated to Mr. Reid matters connected with his position, but he could not recollect any specific points. As he had furnished Mr. Reid with information, more especially about the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, it was natural that Mr. Reid should ascribe to him the rumors mentioned by him.

The committee adjourned till Monday.

THE ANTI-CRISIS LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Anti-Crisis League met to-night, and discussed the depressed state of business and the question of devising means by which the industries of the country may be revived. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and the principle of the high tariff was strongly advocated. It was suggested as a remedy for the present financial crisis that Congress should impose duties on imports and give a bounty on exports, so that trade with foreign countries should not be against the manufacturers of the United States. The meeting was alimly attended. B. F. Reimer presided.

ANOTHER CHARLEY ROSS MISTAKE.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A stolen boy in the Orphanage here, who was taken from a circus company in Havana, Cuba, and thought to be Charley Ross, proves not to be the lost child. He is about the same age as Charley Ross, and has brown hair and eyes.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

THE MANIA FOR SPECULATION IN MINING SHARES.

GREAT FORTUNES THAT HAVE RECENTLY BEEN MADE—ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES—WHERE WILL IT ALL END?—A SYNOPSIS OF THE SITUATION—A FEW FAMOUS MINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

The new year being fairly under way, and an account of stock all taken, morally, mentally, and commercially, the old year closed up, and a pretty good idea having been formed as to what we owe and who owes us, the subscriber finds that he owes—besides other obligations too numerous to mention, to say nothing of coin—an apology to THE TIMES for having been, like stocks, a little irregular of late—not that THE TIMES or THE TIMES' readers care so much about the matter; but, if a fellow does not assume that he is of some consequence, nobody else will do it for him. And now, like Obadiah Oldbuck, having turned over a new leaf, I will return me to my muttons, which means you, my dear reader, and you need not feel sheepish about it either.

Things have been in such a whirl hereabouts recently that one hardly knows who he is or what he is, whether a millionaire or an ordinary individual, as millionaires are now the rule, and "ordinary people" the exception. I never before so thoroughly realized how respectable it is to be poor. It is positively so; for wealth—not a common matter of a few hundred thousands, but millions—is as glibly discussed as if the people had been cradled in gold and silver. The big fortunes that have been made here lately are really astounding, and to listen to how so and so made a hundred thousand yesterday on an investment of five thousand, how the "Ring" must have cleared a couple of millions so far this week, is like reading the *Arabian Nights*. You can't most always tell, either, who has been speculating; in fact, it is almost impossible to find anybody who has not. Rigid business men who frown at stock speculations are "in"; ministers, the servant girls, the clerks, the lame, the halt, the blind, are all in stocks. They hear of such large profits from small investments that they cannot resist. I know of not one but fifty instances where poor people, from an investment of a few hundreds, have been raised to affluence in a day. The cook in our house came to me a day or two since to ask me to plaze take care of her money. Supposing she had a few months' wages I consented, whereupon she brought me a bag containing five thousand dollars. "Hello, Bridget," said I, "where did you get all this?" "Made it in Ophir, your honor. I bought it at twinty dollars and sold it to-day at three hundred dollars, and here's the money, Sir." I looked at her. She didn't look much like a stock sharp. Said I, "Bridget, why don't you into stocks?" "Me sister Sir, who lives wid Mr. Brown, the broker; and she heard him say at the table, whin she was waitin', that Ophir was bound to go up, and she tould me, Sir, and we put our money together and bought it, and to-day we sold it and got the money." "And did your sister make an equal amount?" "Yes, Sir, just the same." On the spur of the moment I was about proposing a partnership—a three-handed game, Podgers, Bridget & Mary—the business to be conducted jointly, by Mary with her ears, Bridget with her tongue, and self as manipulator, it is needless to say Bridget and Mary furnishing the capital. I confess I felt myself very small. There was that unromantic, slightly pockmarked, pug-nosed Bridget, with not half the brains I ought to have, nor one fraction of the opportunity, had made more money in proportion to her requirements and capital in a few days than I, with all my supposed knowledge of business and chances, could in a life-time. What a swell Bridget would cut in the ould countthry with her five thousand. I know a broker whom I heard yesterday bid sixty-seven dollars a share for all the stock of one mine, for his own personal account, amounting to over two millions, who two years ago was merely a curbstone broker and appeared on the street with his coat buttoned up to his chin because he had no shirt; whose whole wealth at home was a straw mattress, one chair, one stool, a few tin plates, a fork or two, and a wife cooped up in one miserable little room to help him enjoy all this splendor, and go hungry, as she did. I saw her yesterday in a splendid crimson-lined clarence, going down town, with the tallest hat and a feather that brushed the flies from the carriage-top; such a camel's-hair on her arm! and such lace trimming on her dress! and generally and minutely got up regardless! but withal, a lady born and bred, and she carried it like a queen. I stopped and looked at the whole picture, and I mused; I may safely say I felt glad. "What a change!" I said to myself; "that's right, my little woman; you have had it mighty rough, and you just go it now; just you take your revenge on the goddess for her previous scurvy treatment, and warm the old girl. What a glorious satisfaction to a man to see the woman he has dragged down to poverty, and who shared his lot unmurmuringly, (what an awful long word,) by his own energy, his own hands and brains, placed, in a brief period, to the top of the giddy pinnacle of prosperity—to that summing up of all earthly bliss to a woman, a better carriage than any other woman's, wider and finer lace flounces, a set of furs unequaled, and a camel's-hair that makes people turn around in the street and look after her. Lives there a woman with soul so dead, who, to herself, has not said, "This *is* happiness." They are poor, weak creatures, and have their little failings. These are harmless. There is no sin in all that. If we fellows do no worse, then we are a great deal better than I have any reliable account of.

Where our mining excitement will end the subscriber does not pretend to say; if he knew it all he would not be scribbling letters for the edification and amusement of THE TIMES readers, he would step over and buy the whole institution and make it a present back to some of the poor devils who labor so hard and unappreciatively to make it what it is, the best newspaper in the world, or I wouldn't be writing for it, you bet ye! It is ridiculous to be shaking your head and say the whole community is stark mad; to raise your hands in holy horror and "lament" this condition of things, the lamenting being generally, I notice, pretty much done by those who have made nothing. There is no use in trying to convert this community to legitimate business, as it is termed. The question arises, what is legitimate business in this country? What started the country? What has made it what it is? What brought us all here? Was it agriculture? Did wheat build this big city? Is it the work of the Granger or the miner? California was, and still is, a mining country; and it is useless to talk about the great agricultural interests. Bah! Agriculture is scarcely secondary, hardly worth noticing when compared to the mineral wealth of the country. In proof see what has been produced in solid gold and silver, what is now being produced, and the great promise of the future. When I see some conceited old ass shaking his head and prating about this sinful departure from legitimate business, this reckless speculation, I just want to rap him over his old cocoanut and tell him to shut up. It must necessarily be the case that such promise of great profits leads to a reckless disregard of all prudence, and often leads to disaster; but is not its simile found in all pursuits? It don't make much difference what it is—whether stocks or in the "legitimate." I have seen as much excitement and speculation over a corner in coffee, Epsom salts, or lucifer matches in New-York as ever here in mining stocks; and Old Moneybags in the back office was as eager and excited over it as ever the brokers were in Broad street over Erie.

Didn't they get up a corner on rabbits in Japan about a year ago, and the seventeen millions of Japs went mad and put their every dollar in from the damios down to the coolies? They just did, and I believe royalty itself took a few chances on cotton tails.

I have seen a camp of Digger Indians go into a perfectly frantic state over a game of seven up between two chiefs for a heavy "cash" of dried grasshoppers. They were only a couple of Vanderbilts and Drews on a lesser scale, and there probably was as much or more at stake proportionately as on a game of Erie, and undoubtedly as fair a deal. All things considered, I think I had rather take my chances with the Diggers.

If this pooh-poohing mines and mining stock transactions had the effect intended, the pooh-poohers would soon be out of business and idly lounging against their door-posts. The newspapers, at least some of them, consider it their duty to warn the public against these mining excitements, and having, as they suppose, and for a record, so advised, retire to their private offices and look over the list to see what stock looks most favorable for a dash.

As there are many that don't understand the situation—in fact, very few that do—I will give you a brief synopsis. It is well known that for the last three years nearly all the work done in the mines of the Comstock ledge has been what is called, in mining parlance, "dead work," that is the pay ore having given out, it became necessary to sink shafts, run tunnels, and grope through hard rock in the search for the vein lost or exhausted, as the case might be—many contending that the pay ore or vein had been entirely worked out and exhausted. This was a pretty general opinion, too, and so, when dividends ceased and assessments succeeded, the stock went down—take Ophir, for instance—as low as $8 per share, and all others in proportion; but there were some who believed there was more ore to be found, and that classs was largely made up. I confess, of Superintendents, Secretaries and officers of the companies, who would be out of situations—turned adrift—if the previous opinion was adopted; at any rate, the work went on. They delved, bored, blasted and assessed, until even the most sanguine began to lose hope. Then, one day, when down, the Lord knows how deep—half way through the crust, and where it began to feel very much like the thing we read of (so hot men could only work an hour at a time)—a shout came up from the bowels of old Mother Terra. They had struck it. This was in the Crown Point, I think, and up went the stock from $3 per share to $2,000. How was that for high? There's where our friend Senator Jones made his strike. He was Superintendent of the mine, and Mr. Alonzo Hayward was his brother-in-law. They are worth from twelve to fifteen millions each now. The mine paid a big dividend, and continues to pay a fair one still, but the stock has settled back to a fair value. Of course, striking such rich ore in the Crown Point encouraged, and the pick was swung with renewed vigor, and the stock assessed with proportionate energy. The signs began to indicate something good. There was a splendid "prospect." "She shows the color" is a mining phrase, and you heard it in the streets. People began to prick up their ears and buy stock. Those who had money and faith bought a good deal of it. California and Consolidated Virginia began, especially, to show ore. The stock crept up gradually from twenty dollars per share to fifty, sixty, and to eighty and ninety dollars, and there it hung for some months; but one day it jumped, and it kept jumping, and in thirty days or thereabout it and California got up to eight hundred dollars, and it fluctuates from seven hundred to eight hundred dollars. A great many poor people bought this stock on representations of their mining friends, and of course they are rich now. Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, as the firm is called, although the partners are Flood, O'Brien, Mackay, and Jim Fair, as the latter is called—all, especially the latter, are experienced mining men, experts. These four men bought up about two-thirds of the mine, and of course are worth millions. They are the power in the land, richer than any other "Ring" here. The advance in the value of their stock from Saturday morning to Monday morning was *only* eleven millions. These men are estimated to be worth untedly from sixty to eighty millions of dollars. They are all Irishmen—all plain, unassuming men, and just as much so now as when they were not worth a dollar.

While all this has been going on, our old friend Ophir, a mine, the subscriber, as I may say, opened, organized into the first legitimate mining stock company, and was the first stock ever offered on the street, long before there was any Board of Brokers—old Ophir, I say, has been showing herself, too, and has also struck the rich body of ore, and the stock has traveled from $8 to $325; standing at about $250 now. It is now generally believed that the old and real vein has been found—it having been rent in twain by some convulsion of nature, and thrown from its proper line—what is called in mining parlance, "a slide." At any rate, richer ore and more of it has been found than ever before, and it is contended that they have struck a vast body or deposit of ore, the extent of which, as *Dundreary* says, no feller can tell. If there is any reliance to be placed on the opinion of mining experts, (which it wont always do to hazard your coin on,) we have a pretty extensive bank to draw on for some years to come.

PODGERS.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Thursday night over the lake region has moved to the eastward of New-England. It was preceded by a rise in temperature, easterly or southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather in the Southern, Middle, and Eastern States, and the lower lake region, except partly as snow in the three last districts; the pressure has diminished during Friday in the North-west, with east or south winds, rising temperature, and generally clear weather.

The Mississippi River has continued slowly falling at and below Cairo. The Ohio has commenced to rise at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher, followed by falling, barometer, slightly lower temperature than on Friday, north or east winds, and clear or clearing weather.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and upper lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, increasing cloudiness and light rain or snow, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to west or north, clearing and colder weather.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, winds generally shifting to southerly or easterly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and followed by falling barometer, with slightly lower temperature in the former, and slight changes in the latter.

In New-England, higher barometer, lower temperature, north or west winds, and clear or clearing weather.

The Ohio River will continue rising at Pittsburg; the Mississippi continue falling at and below Cairo.

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

THE DEBATE ON SENATOR SCHURZ'S RESOLUTION.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR SHERMAN—HE DENOUNCES THE ACT OF WILTZ IN SEIZING THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE LEGISLATURE—DEFENDS KELLOGG'S CALL FOR THE MILITARY, AND READS MR. E. D. STOUGHTON'S LETTER ON THE SUBJECT—VINDICATES GEN. SHERIDAN AND THE PRESIDENT, AND ASSERTS THAT THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA IN REFUSING TO PUNISH THEIR MURDERERS BRING ALL THEIR MISFORTUNES ON THEMSELVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, being entitled to the floor, said he did not regret that some little time had elapsed since this question was last discussed here, as it could now be debated with less excitement. If the subject could not be discussed here fairly and calmly, where could it be? He then referred to the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the 4th inst., and said of the 102 members present, 52 were Republicans and 50 Democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was a bold and daring assumption, and any member would have been justified in going up to the Speaker's chair and tearing him from the seat. He quoted from the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, and said it showed Wiltz had violated all law as well as the Constitution of Louisiana. The Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber had not uttered one word of condemnation of the course of Wiltz, while denouncing that of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Grant.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the question before the Senate was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President of the United States to interfere in the organization of State Legislatures.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said: This act of usurpation on the part of Wiltz, as a crime, was more dangerous in its consequences than the murder of a hundred or a thousand men. It was the first time in the history of the country where the minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner. The signal gun of all this trouble was the usurpation of Wiltz. But for his conduct there never would have been any interference by the Federal power in the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee which visited New-Orleans as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the Returning Board, and therefore that board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would refer to the Returning Board afterward. In his judgment Mr. Wiltz would have been overthrown by revolutionary force had not Gen. De Trobriand interfered, and there would have been a scene of bloodshed in that hall.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said Mr. Wiltz had administered the oath to 102 members, who were present, hence the Legislature was a lawful body.

Mr. SHERMAN said the roll-call had been denied in that Legislature by the Democrats. Suppose the roll-call had been denied in the House of Representatives when Gen. Banks was elected Speaker, did any one doubt that there would have been bloodshed? There had been half a dozen times in the history of the country when a refusal to call the yeas and nays would have resulted in bloodshed. With the five men whose seats were contested excluded no one could doubt that the majority of that Legislature was Republican. Nothing could excuse or defend the lawlessness of Wiltz in this matter. The Democratic Party in Louisiana had seized upon the organization of the Legislature and trampled under foot every guarantee of constitutional liberty. They would rather win by force than gain by fairness. Mr. Sherman sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from THE NEW-YORK TIMES which, he said, he learned was written by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, a lawyer of eminence, and he thought took an unprejudiced view of the whole matter. It was the duty of Kellogg to put down that irregularity in the Legislature. The oath which he had taken compelled him to interfere. He could not do so by calling upon the State Militia, because his call would not have been obeyed. Under all the difficulties which surrounded him he was perfectly right in calling upon the military power of the General Government. Gen. De Trobriand went into that Legislature without any intention to trample on the liberties of any. He went there to put out the five men who had no business there. His colleague [Mr. Thurman] had asked him if he approved of that. He [Mr. Sherman] approved of it as the President of the United States did. To call this Louisiana trouble a great historical outrage, where the rights of the people had been trampled upon, was simply making a mountain out of a mole-hill. Gov. Kellogg had the undoubted right to call upon the President to put down domestic violence. The Legislature was not in session, and the Constitution expressly provides that the Governor in that case may call upon the President for aid. What was the result of this interference? No blood was shed, but the five men who had no business there were excluded. The Legislature would have acted on the cases of those members. He had seen a Republican House seat Democratic Representatives and a Democratic House seat Republican Representatives. He had no doubt the Legislature would have performed its duty according to law.

Mr. THURMAN asked if his colleague did not know that the body claiming to be the Louisiana Legislature seated five men, in place of five put out, without any investigation whatever.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not know it, but if it was so he hoped Congress would do its duty when the question came before it in the admission of a Senator. Continuing his argument, he said he had never voted yet to recognize the election of 1872; but Kellogg had been installed as Governor, recognized as such by the local authorities of Louisiana, by the Supreme Court of the State, by the President of the United States, and by the action of the House of Representatives. Whatever might be the opinion of Senators as to the rights of Kellogg, no one would question his power to act while in possession of the office. He next referred to the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan, and said the Senators on the other side did the grossest injustice to that officer and Gen. Grant; when all the facts of the case became known it was ascertained that Gen. Grant knew no more about what took place in New-Orleans on the 4th inst. than the Senators themselves. Gen. Sheridan was there at the scene of all these disturbances, and, in the excitement of the moment, sent this telegram so much complained of. This was all the gallant soldier did to bring down all this denunciation upon himself. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read the official reports of Gen. Sheridan, and argued that they were true.

Mr. BAYARD said it had been denied by prominent clergymen in New-Orleans that there was a defiance of the law existing there.

Mr. SHERMAN said they had denied that, but they had not denied the official report of Gen. Sheridan that three thousand five hundred murders had been committed since 1866. They had not denied the Colfax massacre or the Coushatta outrage.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] stated that the Legislature had admitted five men in place of those put out by Gen. de Trobriand.

Mr. THURMAN replied that he saw it stated.

Mr. WEST said the Senator was misinformed. Only three men had been admitted, and they were from Republican parishes.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said if Gen. Sheridan was to be punished for bad advice given to Congress, then the Lord have all the people of this country who have sent thousands of impracticable schemes to Congress. Gen. Sheridan had not declared the whole people of Louisiana were banditti. He said the leaders of the White League were. The word "banditti" meant robber, outlaw, and these men were robbers and outlaws, who murdered and plundered by night, and committed nameless crimes. They were worse than the Italian or Spanish banditti, for they plundered only the rich and showed mercy to the poor. This Kuklux of the South showed no mercy to the poor. He next read from a book published by E. A. Pollard as to the actions of the Kuklux, and said Gen. Sheridan was right in calling them banditti. Kuklux and White League were all the same. He (Mr. Sherman) knew the Democratic Senators here would condemn these outrages, but they were all committed for and in the name of the Democratic Party. Senators had sworn to carry out the Constitution of the United States, and they must restore peace throughout the land. He would not care anything about the accession to power of the Democratic Party but for the fear that hundreds of good people in the land would be murdered. The party would be powerless to keep back these outlaws. If the Democrats had a majority in the Louisiana Legislature, let them have it. He was sure none of the Republican Senators here desired to keep them out. He next referred to the troubles in Colfax and Coushatta, and said when crime was committed in the North the perpetrators were promptly punished. He was willing to do anything in his power to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government, but they must themselves respect the rights of all.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, said there had been much general denunciation, during this debate, of the Southern people, and they had been assailed with the utmost bitterness. He was willing to compare Virginia with any other State in the Union, North or South, in respect to obedience to the law and the observance of the rights of all. He doubted the sincerity of those Senators who made so much here of what they called attempts to stir up a new rebellion. He denied that any such feeling existed in the South. Mr. Johnston then proceeded to review the events which took place in New-Orleans, but before concluding he yielded to Mr. Merriam for a motion for executive session.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. John Rankin, of Rockport, Me., committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

The Utah Central Railroad is washed away in several places, and there were no trains yesterday.

John Weymouth, a traveling agent, was frozen to death while on his way to Great Falls, N. H., yesterday.

Henry Brown, of Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning of injuries caused from being run over by a horse car.

The bodies of the six men who were buried by the snow-slide at Big Cottonwood, Utah, have not yet been recovered.

The wife of Tom Ballard, the counterfeiter, was yesterday sentenced to five years in the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

A Swede named Simon Johnson was run over by a train on the Utah Central Railroad, near Keysville, yesterday, and killed.

Henry T. Crossley, a prominent resident of North Abington, Mass., committed suicide on Thursday by cutting his throat.

John Ricketts, for thirty-seven years a pressman on the Baltimore *Sun*, died yesterday, after a brief illness of acute pneumonia, aged fifty-nine years.

John B. Foy, aged fifty-five years, a well-known and highly respected Justice of the Peace, of Hartford County, Md., while driving across the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Perrymansville yesterday, was run over and instantly killed by a passing train.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded on the night train from Augusta to Savannah, on the Charleston Railroad, near Hardeville, yesterday. The engineer, John Bonneau, was horribly mashed, and will not recover, and two firemen were injured. There was no other damage.

Capt. Patrick McGonegle, of the British bark Countess of Dufferin, which arrived at Baltimore, Md., last week, and John McGonegle, a seaman, were held by United States Commissioner Rogers yesterday on a charge of attempting to smuggle a lot of silk and umbrellas.

A man calling himself Lewis has been detected by State Controller Hopkins in an attempt to collect expenses for conveying a prisoner from Otsego County to Clinton Prison by forging the name of the Sheriff of that county. Lewis was arrested, and proves to be a Clinton Prison convict lately discharged.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR: The following account I have just received of a strictly unscientific observation of the transit of Venus may perhaps be found worthy of a place in your valuable journal. Ramleh, I would observe, is a suburb of Alexandria.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. B. H.

RAMLEH, Dec. 10, 1874.

All the people here, save ourselves, got a notion that the transit of Venus was to take place this morning instead of yesterday; so we were the only unscientific people who saw it. The day before was cloudy, and during the night we had a storm so violent that I thought the windows and even the roof in danger. We had prepared smoked glasses and borrowed a big telescope, but had little expectation of seeing the sun the next morning. Half an hour before sunrise I was called, and felt very little inclined to get up to be disappointed. However, I did get up, and was out on the terrace before the time. The rain had stopped; heavy clouds filled the heavens save in the east. Long rays of light were shooting up into a clear bit of sky. I fixed the telescope, put blue spectacles on, and waited with my bit of glass ready for the appearance of his Majesty above the desert. Up he came in golden glory. Half of him was still below the horizon, when I saw through the glass a round black spot, like a distant cricket-ball, just entering the disc. Time by my watch, 6:55; but as observers go by infinitesimal divisions of seconds, and my watch is not particular to five minutes, I would willingly sell the observation cheap. My lady entered on her golden path rather high up on the left shoulder of the sun, and evidently intended only to traverse a thin slice of the upper half of the disc. She went very slowly, her motion being no more apparent than the hour hand of a clock. I called N., and we watched the small round spot alternately. I sent next door to invite them to come and see, but M. was in Cairo, and G. and A. in bed. The former could not, and the latter would not come. We sent off a smaller telescope and some smoked glass to the C.s. I tried to interest the Arab servant. I failed to make things clear, as our knowledge of a common language is limited, but he got so far as to know that something was wrong with the sun that morning. I tried to make him see Venus, but he first blackened his face with the smoked glass and then knocked the telescope stand down, and finally walked away shaking his head, and saying "Maleah" (never mind). I had a great business to get her ladyship in focus again. The sun was very fierce, and smoked glass was insufficient, so we got a bottle and filled it with ink and water, and found that much better as a medium of safe observation through the telescope. Now the clouds were blown back by a shift of the wind, the sun was covered, and a squall of rain filled the plain. Through the storm we saw three

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL STILL QUESTIONING MOULTON.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING—THE WOODHULL BIOGRAPHY NOT ADMITTED—SOURCE OF MR. TILTON'S REVENUE AFTER 1871—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION TO BE CLOSED ON MONDAY.

The sea of mud around the Court-house did not prevent the attendance at the great trial yesterday from increasing in number. Mrs. Tilton came early with Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman. Mr. Edward Ovington, Jr., son of the lady with whom Mrs. Tilton is now residing, also formed one of the party. The usher of Plymouth Church, eye-glass in hand, speedily filled the settees contiguous to those set apart for Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. Among the members of the Plymouth congregation thus accommodated were Rev. S. B. Halliday, Deacon Hutchinson, Prof. Raymond, Wallace L. Hill, Mr. Ovington, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came into court just before 11 o'clock and took their accustomed seats. Mr. Beecher threw off his heavy cloak and began reading a book. Tilton and Moulton came into court with Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor. Mr. Evarts, who had been delayed crossing the ferry, arrived some minutes after 11 o'clock, and Moulton ascended the witness stand.

Gen. Tracy, continuing the cross-examination, did so in a manner which gave ample indication of its incisiveness. He asked Moulton if he had accompanied Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Beecher's presence to ask Beecher to preside at Mrs. Woodhull's lecture. Moulton answered that he had not. This was the initial point of a long series of interrogatories which followed, and the audience were filled with expectation as to the result sought, which was finally declared by Mr. Evarts during the course of the day. Every question in relation to this subject was regarded with the undivided attention of the audience, and the greatest interest was manifested in the answers of the witness. Mr. Beecher offered many suggestions to Mr. Evarts, who consulted with Gen. Tracy. Mrs. Tilton threw off her red shawl and raised her veil, so that she might hear and observe more closely, and Mrs. Beecher leaned forward in her chair and never removed her eyes from Moulton, smiling as if well pleased with the style of the questioning. Moulton, without a tremor or hesitation, laughed in Gen. Tracy's face, and every now and then addressed the reporters around him in a jocular way. The jury seemed thoroughly fascinated with the style of counsel and witness. As an instance of Moulton's coolness, he was asked if he knew that Tilton, whom he accompanied to Steinway Hall, presided at the Woodhull lecture. He said, in reply, that Mrs. Woodhull had no one to introduce her, and that Tilton walked across the stage, with his coat on his arm, and introduced her. On being asked whether Tilton presided, he said that he occupied the chair, if that was what was meant by presiding. Gen. Tracy said he left that for the witness to determine. Moulton, with a smile, replied that he wished to answer correctly. Tilton first introduced Mrs. Woodhull and then took the chair. The lawyers and politicians in court appreciated the point, and Gen. Tracy, though worsted, could not help smiling himself. Moulton declared the lecture to be one on the relations of man to woman and woman to man. This definition, given with the greatest gravity, caused additional merriment. When pressed, he admitted that the lecture might be regarded as an exposition of free-love doctrines, but added that he did not precisely know the nature of free-love.

This line of questioning, which created much amusement, was temporarily abandoned for the consideration of the Bowen-Tilton contracts. Moulton testified that when, as Tilton's agent, he called on Bowen regarding the contracts, Bowen said he did not owe Tilton any money. A long argument followed whether the witness should be asked if Bowen gave any reason for such an assertion. The question was finally allowed, and Moulton, with a smile on his face, disappointed every one by saying that he did not think Bowen gave any reason.

The now famous tripartite covenant was taken up and the original produced by Gen. Tracy. Attached to it was a printed slip of an article written by Tilton, headed "A Personal Explanation." It was shown that this article and the tripartite covenant were formed and completed on the same evening, almost immediately after the arbitration between Bowen and Tilton had been arranged, and that Mr. H. B. Claflin read the covenant, Beecher not being present at the time. No objection being offered, Mr. Evarts read the covenant and attached documents in a very solemn and sepulchral voice.

On the conclusion of the reading, a copy of the *Golden Age* tract, "Life of Victoria Woodhull," was handed Moulton, and he was asked to identify it, which he was unable to do. A furious fight between opposing counsel followed, and Mr. Beach, who had been conversing with Judge Neilson during the reading of the covenant, descended to the floor in order to take part in the fray. Mr. Evarts then made the declaration previously referred to, the court having ruled out the pamphlet as inadmissible. Mr. Evarts in an address of great effect, graceful construction, and marvelous selection of words, asserted that the course pursued by Tilton in allying himself with Woodhull in her free-love doctrines, in publishing the tract offered in evidence, in revising and issuing the biography of Victoria Woodhull under his name, had wrecked the *Golden Age*, had destroyed his reputation as an editor and lecturer, and shattered the fair prospects of his future life. Within a few days after this, Tilton in his eloquent and beautiful poem called, "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," Mr. Evarts asserted, laid bare the course of misfortunes caused by his conduct in this regard, which had so prostrated and ruined him. And the effort to induce Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall lecture was, by virtue of Mr. Beecher's powerful influence, to sanction or at least condone this free love. Mr. Evarts delivered his address with great effect, and Mr. and Mrs. Beecher displayed an extraordinary interest in the efforts of counsel. Mr. Beach replied in a lengthy address, devoid of all attempt at sensation, and simply stating legal objections to the reception of the pamphlet as evidence. His views were sustained by the court, and the document ruled out. The article written by Victoria Woodhull, for the publication of which she was arrested, was then referred to, and the counsel for the plaintiff called on to produce it. They refused to do so, saying they had not got it. A lengthy argument followed, at the close of which a recess of an hour was taken.

On the reassembling the artist, Frank B. Carpenter, came into court with Tilton. Gen. Pryor's son occupied a chair at the counsel's table. Moulton and Mr. Evarts exchanged courtesies, Mr. Evarts congratulating Moulton on his being a good elocutionist, and Moulton assuring Mr. Evarts that nearly all his proficiency was due to his hearing Mr. Evarts speak. The examination being resumed, the defense produced a copy of the issue of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* containing the scandalous story referred to. They proposed to read what purported to be an interview with Victoria Woodhull by a reporter. It was objected to, and another legal wrangle followed, finally settled by an agreement to select particular and material passages. Gen. Tracy, who was speaking on the point, said: "Let us have as little of this as possible. It's like medicine, very disagreeable." Judge Fullerton strengthened the thrust at Gen. Tracy by saying, "And the medicine does not seem to suit the disease."

The examination then recurred to the *Golden Age* transactions and the payment of Beecher's five thousand dollars to Tilton. Moulton said that a friend of both Beecher and Tilton had sent him two drafts to be used for the benefit of the *Golden Age*, and that he showed them to Beecher, but did not say, "This is true friendship, indeed." A strong effort was made by the defense to introduce the name of the third person in the testimony, but it did not succeed. A number of checks used in paying Beecher's five thousand dollars to Tilton were then introduced and identified. During this monotonous proceeding Mr. Beecher was dozing in his chair. At length, at 4:10 o'clock Gen. Tracy stopped questioning and called the attention of the court to the hour of adjournment. Judge Neilson asked him to proceed and close the examination, saying that the professional reputation of both the Bench and the Bar was at stake in the matter, as the witness had been cross-examined for four days. Moulton said he was ready, if the counsel was, to keep on all night if necessary. Gen. Tracy said he could not possibly conclude the examination then, but he would endeavor to finish it on Monday. The trial was then adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had to submit to the usual hand-shaking ordeal. Tilton, Moulton, Carpenter, and some friends walked down Montague street.

OUTLINE OF THE DAY'S WORK.

The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton yesterday started with a reference to the Steinway Hall meeting, at which Mrs. Woodhull spoke. Witness did not think that he had advised Mr. Beecher to preside at that meeting, and testified further, in answer to the question of counsel, that he had not been furnished before the meeting with the manuscript of Mrs. Woodhull's speech. He did not recollect that he had had Mrs. Woodhull at his house after the delivery of that speech. The testimony next turned on interviews of witness with Mr. Bowen in reference to Mr. Tilton's claim for breach of contract, and witness was asked whether at any of these interviews Mr. Bowen said to him that he had good reason for breaking his contracts with the plaintiff. His answer was that Mr. Bowen said he did not owe Mr. Tilton any money. The tripartite agreement then became the subject of inquiry in connection with the printed article known as the *Golden Age* article, and witness could not recollect that he had ever seen that article attached to the agreement. He had shown the *Golden Age* article to Mr. Beecher prior to the arbitration. The tripartite agreement, with a paper attached, called "A Personal Statement," was read and put in evidence, counsel for plaintiff making no objection. The result of the arbitration, witness said, was the awarding of seven thousand dollars to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Moulton's letter to Mr. Beecher of Jan. 3, with reference to his notice of the *Golden Age*, was then put in evidence, after which counsel sought to present the *Life of Victoria Woodhull*, which was published as one of the *Golden Age* tracts. The document was ruled out by the court, but Mr. Evarts argued in favor of its acceptance, urging that it was evidence, in the fact that it was the basis and cause of the ill-fortune which fell upon Mr. Tilton's affairs. Mr. Beach objected to its admission on the ground both of materiality and authenticity, contending that there was not evidence upon which to attribute its authorship to Mr. Tilton. Judge Neilson adhered to his originally-expressed opinion, maintaining that the document was not evidence, and ruled it out accordingly. A contention then arose as to the way in which the paper known as the "Woodhull Scandal" should be put in evidence. Defendant's counsel submitted that a portion of the examination of Mr. Moulton had proceeded on the understanding that plaintiff's counsel would produce the document. Plaintiff's counsel denied any such obligation, and a long contention on this point followed, resulting in Mr. Evarts moving, as the other side would not produce the paper, that the evidence having relation to it be stricken out. Judge Neilson refused to grant that motion, but said that he would permit defendant's counsel to read from a printed copy such portions as might have relation to the conversation between the witness and Mr. Beecher. This brought the proceedings up to a quarter of an hour beyond the usual time of recess. After recess, a copy of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* of May 18, 1873, containing the reissue of the "scandal" published originally on Nov. 2, 1872, was produced with the view of reading certain passages from it, but as it required some time to determine what portions should be submitted, it was decided to take up another branch of the cross-examination for the present.

The source of Mr. Tilton's revenue from Jan. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1874, was then made the subject of inquiry. Mr. Moulton said that the source of his income, so far as he knew, was the money on deposit with Woodruff & Robinson, the capital stock in the *Golden Age*, the subscriptions to that paper, the seven thousand dollars which he received from Bowen, and after May, 1873, the five thousand dollars from Mr. Beecher, of which, the witness added, Mr. Tilton knew nothing. Counsel objected to the latter portion of this answer, and it was stricken out by order of the court. It was also added that in the beginning of 1871, in the Fall of the same year, and in the Spring of 1872, Mr. Tilton derived an income from lecturing, but the witness did not know how much. Neither did witness know what was the largest amount of money he had given to the plaintiff. At the time the money from Mr. Bowen was received the account with Woodruff & Robinson was overdrawn by about $560. The interview with Mr. Beecher in reference to the raising of the five thousand dollars was the next subject of examination. Witness testified that at that interview he showed Mr. Beecher a communication from a third party containing, he believed, two checks to be applied for the benefit of the *Golden Age*. He told Mr. Beecher that the money was intended as a gift to Mr. Tilton, but that he had refused to accept it, as he had no means of returning it, and that he himself would not apply the money for Mr. Tilton's benefit without informing him of it. Witness said something about that being an expression of friendship. He returned that money himself, Mr. Tilton having refused to accept it. There was a good deal of contention as to whether the name of the third party who sent the money should be mentioned, but finally defendant's counsel did not insist on that matter. Witness was unable to say how soon after that the five thousand dollars was received from Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton was examined in detail as to the disbursement of the money received from Mr. Beecher, and he stated that Mr. Tilton was under the impression that this money came from himself. He left him under that impression when he gave him the first sum of one thousand dollars. He did not know what Mr. Tilton's source of income was, except from that fund, from May, 1873, until the supply was exhausted. At 4:10 o'clock, counsel directed his Honor's attention to the fact that it was past the hour for adjournment. His Honor thought, however, they should go on and finish the cross-examination, and Mr. Moulton said that he was willing to stay all night. Mr. Tracy said he had hoped to be able to finish that day, but from the turn matters had taken he thought the remainder of the cross-examination would occupy the greater part of Monday. He had, however, finished with that branch of it. Ultimately his Honor acquiesced, and the court was adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Before the proceedings proper to the trial commenced the following colloquy took place between Judge Neilson and the counsel present:

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—Did you come across the ferry or the bridge, Judge Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—I came across the ferry, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Was there much ice in the river?

Judge Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

After a pause, the hour of 11 having passed, Judge Neilson said: Gen. Tracy, are you waiting for your associate?

Mr. Tracy—I suppose Mr. Evarts is delayed getting across the river; there are very few boats crossing.

A few minutes afterward Mr. Evarts came in and the jury were called, it being 11:10 A. M. Francis D. Moulton then took the witness chair for further cross-examination.

Judge Neilson said: I wish, before the examination commences, to ask the audience to be quiet. This one request made now, well understood, will save the necessity of saying anything about it all day. Our time is very precious, and every interruption causes a waste of time.

Mr. Tracy then proceeded with the cross-examination as follows:

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, did you advise the defendant to preside for Mrs. Woodhull at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—Were you furnished with her speech in print before the meeting? A.—I was not, Sir.

Q.—Did you have it in your possession before that? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see it before that? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton furnished with it in your presence? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you see it in manuscript? A.—Never.

Q.—Was it furnished to Mr. Tilton in your presence in manuscript? A.—Never.

Q.—Was any paper furnished him which was said to be her speech which she was to deliver at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—In my presence?

Q.—Yes. A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see it in Mr. Tilton's possession? A.—I never did.

Q.—Were you present at an interview—were you ever present when Mrs. Woodhull and yourself and Mr. Tilton were present—when Mr. Tilton urged Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, that I ever heard Mr. Tilton urge Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. I think I have a letter, Gen. Tracy, from Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Beecher on that subject.

Q.—That has been introduced? A.—I do not know whether it has been or not.

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Morris)—I think it has, has it not, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—The letter of Mr. Beecher in answer to the proposal of Mrs. Woodhull was produced.

The Witness—That was in answer to another letter.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Tilton ever take Mrs. Woodhull into the presence of Mr. Beecher and undertake to persuade him to preside at that meeting? A.—Will you ask the question again?

Mr. Tracy—Will the stenographer read it?

[Question repeated by the stenographer.]—A.—No, Sir; I do not remember any such occasion as that.

Q.—Did you ever go into his presence together, you three, for that purpose? A.—I do not recollect whether we three went, but I recollect that Mrs. Woodhull and myself were in Mr. Beecher's presence.

Q.—I am talking about you and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull. Did you ever hear Mr. Tilton, in the presence of yourself and Mrs. Woodhull, say to Mr. Beecher: "Mr. Beecher, some day you have got to fall; come and introduce this woman and win the radicals of the country, and it will break your fall?" A.—I do not remember that I ever heard that.

Q.—You were never present at any such interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Did you go there in the company of Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton preside at that meeting? A.—He introduced Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Did he preside? A.—To that extent.

Q.—Who occupied the chair? A.—I think he did, if that is what you mean by presiding.

Mr. Tracy—I leave that for you to determine what you mean by presiding.

The Witness—I want to answer your question properly.

Q.—Did he occupy the chair and introduce Mrs. Woodhull on that occasion? A.—He introduced Mrs. Woodhull and then occupied the chair. [Laughter.]

Q.—He did not take the chair before introducing Mrs. Woodhull? A.—He came walking in with his overcoat on his arm and introduced her.

Q.—Did you hear Mrs. Woodhull's speech that night? A.—Almost all of it.

THE SUBJECT OF MRS. WOODHULL'S SPEECH.

Q.—What was the subject of that speech? A.—I do not recollect what the subject was.

Q.—You heard it? Don't you remember what subject she discussed in that speech? A.—I cannot recollect, Sir, distinctly enough to state it accurately.

Q.—Can't you state upon what subject that speech was? A.—It was the relation of man to woman, and woman to man.

Q.—I ask you now what the speech was on; I ask you if the subject of the speech was on the marriage relations? A.—I cannot tell you.

The Court—Have you not gone far enough with that, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Was not it what is called the doctrine of free love?

The Court—If you go into that, Mr. Tracy, I will wait all day.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor, we should not ask the question unless we thought it pertinent.

The Court—My view is simply this: if Mr. Tilton knew before he introduced the speaker what the speech was then he would be responsible for what was said, but if he did not know it prior to introducing her that did not make him responsible for what followed.

Mr. Tracy—We can only show one fact at a time; we can show that he introduced her and heard the speach; we can show by other witnesses that he knew what that speech was before it was delivered.

The Court—Then, Mr. Tracy, you can show that.

Mr. Tracy—And recall this witness to testify to it.

The Court—As you please.

Q.—Was it not what is called a speech on the doctrine of free love?

Mr. Evarts—Is that objected to on the other side?

The Court—I don't understand it is; I object.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

The Court—Stenographer, note the exception.

Mr. Evarts—Then I understand your Honor to say that if the question is not answered you give us the benefit of an exception?

The Court—I do.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Do you know whether the friendly relations between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull continued after that speech? A.—I think they did, Sir.

Q.—What was the date of the speech? A.—Nov. 20, 1871.

Q.—Did your friendly relations with Mrs. Woodhull continue after that speech? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have her at your house after that speech? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't recollect? A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not? A.—I have no recollection about it, Sir.

Q.—You spoke of a day when Mrs. Woodhull was at your house, when the subject of her speech was talked of; was Mr. Tilton present at your house that day? A.—I think so.

Q.—With her? A.—I don't remember whether he was with her or not.

Q.—Was he in the house and in her presence on that day? A.—I think so.

Q.—And conversed with her? A.—I think so.

Q.—State whether he went away with her? A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Tracy—Now I repeat the question that I put before.

The Court—He may answer it now.

Mr. Tracy—I would like to hear the question read.

The Court—Read the question, Stenographer. The question was here read by the stenographer, as follows: "Was it not a speech on what is called the doctrine of free love?" A.—I don't know precisely the doctrines of free love, and consequently don't know that question—don't know how to answer that question. I suppose the public construed it so.

Q.—You mentioned the word "public"; you mean by the public the people who heard it?

Mr. Beach—We don't want his supposition.

TILTON'S CLAIM AGAINST BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, you have stated that you were Mr. Tilton's attorney for the collection of the Bowen claim—as I understand, you were Mr. Tilton's attorney for the collection of the Bowen claim?

Mr. Beach—He did not say so.

The Court—He did not mean the word attorney.

Mr. Morris—He merely said he had the authority to collect.

Mr. Tracy—Is not the power of attorney in evidence? A.—No.

Mr. Morris—He said, if your Honor please, in reply to the question put him by counsel, "I don't know whether you would consider me an attorney or not." He did not know the meaning of the question put him.

The Court—He was the agent.

Mr. Moulton—Mr. Tilton authorized me to collect.

Q.—Did you undertake to collect that claim from Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did he authorize you first? A.—Jan. 2, I think.

Q.—Jan. 2? A.—The letter will show.

Q.—And in pursuance of that authority did you have an interview with Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you present Mr. Tilton's claim to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What amount did he demand of him?—A. Something like seven thousand dollars.

Q.—What was his answer to the claim when you presented it?

Mr. Beach—That is not material, Sir.

The Court—It may turn out to be very material.

Mr. Evarts—The materiality, as your Honor will see, may depend upon what the answer was.

BOWEN'S ANSWER TO THE CLAIM.

Q.—What was his answer to the claim? A.—He said he did not think he owed Mr. Tilton any money, and if I thought he did he would arbitrate.

Q.—Did he say why he did not think he owed Mr. Tilton any money?

Mr. Beach—Are these declarations to be admitted, Sir? I submit to your Honor it is entirely immaterial what Mr. Bowen assumed in regard to the reasons why he resisted the claim of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Why did he say that he did not owe Mr. Tilton any money. Did he say why he did not think he owed Mr. Tilton any money?

THE CLAIM AND ITS VALIDITY.

Mr. Beach—I object to the declaration of the counsel.

The Court—We had the same answer the other day.

Mr. Fullerton—That is no reason why it should be received to-day, and then it is entirely immaterial what Mr. Bowen may have said in regard to the reason why he was resisting the claim on the part of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Our view is simply this: Mr. Tilton had made Mr. Moulton his representative in the presentation, prosecution, negotiation, annd settlement of that claim, and what passed between Mr. Bowen, the other side and this witness is the same as if it passed between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, and we have the same right to show it as if the conversation was between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton.

The Court—So far as it related to the claim.

Mr. Evarts—So far as it related to the claim. That is our view, and if your Honor excludes that view, and it is settled, then it comes under the same rule of law; but that is our proposition concerning it.

The Court—I think the witness may answer the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Are we to try here the merits of that controversy, the validity of that claim depending upon what Mr. Bowen said of it? Are we to go into the trial of that claim over again?

The Court—Of course, this would be going to an extreme, as Mr. Bowen may have said many other things.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, they will contend upon the other side that this claim was unfounded because Mr. Bowen said to them that it was unfounded. Now, if that is proved in this cause, it is necessary for us to disprove it by showing that it was a legitimate claim, and by introducing these contracts in evidence for the purpose of determining that question. Your Honor will perceive that Mr. Bowen could not create a defense on that question to this claim. Suppose, now, he had alleged that Mr. Tilton had broken his contracts; still that would not establish the fact. Suppose he had alleged that the contracts were forgeries; it would not establish the fact. We certainly cannot go into that side issue here, though we have not any apprehension as to the result. We have got enough on our hands here without trying that cause over again. It has already been settled by arbitration, as we all very well know.

Mr. Evarts—The time to discuss that question will be when we attempt to try it over again, but now we have no occasion to try it again. Your Honor, I understand, has ruled the question in our favor.

THE COURT DIRECTS THE QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.

The Court—Mr. Moulton, you will answer the question with especial reference to the question of the claim, its validity, and not any extraneous matters. What answer have you to make?

The Witness—Will the stenographer read the question?

The Stenographer (reading)—"Q.—Did he say why he did not think he owed Mr. Tilton any money?"

The Witness—He did not say why, but he said he did not think he owed him any money, but if I thought he did, he would be willing to arbitrate.

Q.—When was that interview? A.—I think it was in the first part of January—between Jan. 1 and 10.

Q.—What was the next step taken in the collection of this claim? A.—I saw Mr. Bowen at my house. He came to the house and said again that he was willing to arbitrate; and although Mr. Tilton had told me that he was perfectly willing to arbitrate, I said that I did not want to arbitrate. I said to Mr. Bowen, this is my reason: "The contract provides—there is a specific provision in the contract with regard to the termination of it—the way it should be terminated. The contract has a plain provision, has several plain provisions alluding to its termination. That is, it can be terminated at the end of six months by notice without payment of penalty, or it can be terminated by death, or terminated at once by the payment of a certain sum of money." I forget what the amount was, but I think it was $2,500 or $3,000, but whatever it was it was mentioned in the contract, and he said that he thought that the contracts required arbitration, that there was a provision in the contract that if there was any difference between the editor of the paper and the publisher, then that contract provided that the interpretation of that provision of the contract with reference to that difference should be submitted to arbitration, and I said to him, "Mr. Bowen, that section of the contract is with regard to the interpretation of Mr. Tilton's duties as editor toward you as publisher, and your duties as publisher toward him as editor; there is a difference between that section and the one providing for the termination of the contract by the payment of money, and on that ground I do not want to arbitrate." There is another reason which I did not mention to him, but which I will now mention if you want me to.

BOWEN WILLING TO LEAVE THE MATTER TO ARBITRATION.

Mr. Tracy—Never mind that. He said, then, he was perfectly willing to arbitrate. Did he say that he owed Mr. Tilton any money? A.—No; I think he did not say that; he was willing to leave it to arbitration he said.

Q.—He was not willing to pay, however, without arbitration? A.—No.

Q.—Well, did you bring a suit against him for the claim? A.—No; Mr. Tilton did, I believe, subsequently.

Q.—Mr. Tilton commenced the suit did he? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe he did.

Q.—Did you confer with counsel on that subject or employ them yourself? A.—No, Sir; I did not employ them or pay them.

Q.—Mr. Tilton commenced suit afterward against Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know about what time? A.—I forget the exact time now, Sir.

Q.—Well, can't you try to remember? A.—I think I have a letter that will show it.

Q.—Approximate as near as you can. A.—I think it was in the latter part of 1871 or the beginning of 1872; I think.

Q.—How many interviews had you had with Mr. Bowen on the subject of this claim between the time of the last interview mentioned by you and the commencement of that suit? A.—Several, Sir.

Q.—A good many, had you not? A.—Not a very great many; no, Sir.

Q.—Did he not ever say to you in any of these conversations that he thought he had a good cause for breaking his contracts with Mr. Tilton? A.—He said he thought on the morning I saw him—he said he thought on the first morning I saw him—that he did not owe Mr. Tilton any money.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that, Sir; answer the questions I put to you.

Witness—I have explained the article, Sir, if you please.

Mr. Tracy—I put you the question, did not Mr. Bowen, at any of the interviews you had with him, say that he thought he had good cause for breaking his contract with Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—Let the stenographer read the last answer.

Witness—I have explained it, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Stenographer, read the last question and answer.

The stenographer reading: Q.—Did not he ever say to you in any of these conversations that he thought he had good cause for breaking his contracts with Mr. Tilton? A.—He said he thought on the morning I saw him—he said he thought on the first morning I saw him—that he did not owe Mr. Tilton any money.

Mr. Tracy, continuing—Did he ever state in any of these conversations why he thought he had cause for breaking Mr. Tilton's contract? A.—I don't recollect now that he stated to me the cause of it.

Q.—Do you recollect that he did not? A.—I have no recollection of the subject whether he told me of it now or not; I don't think he did.

Q.—Was there a period when, after this suit was brought, you and Mr. Bowen ceased to have conversation in regard to the settlement of this claim? A.—After the suit was brought I don't think I saw Mr. Bowen at all.

Q.—Not at all? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE.

Q.—Do you remember seeing at any time prior to the settlement of this claim an article known as the *Golden Age* article, which had been prepared for print, embodying the letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, dated Jan. 1, 1871? A.—That is a long question, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—Will you read it, Mr. Stenographer.

The question was accordingly read.

Witness—I remember having seen the proof of an article for the *Golden Age*, which was corrected by Oliver Johnson. I think that letter is in it.

Q.—Incorporating that letter in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that article ever published in the *Golden Age*? A.—No; I think not. I don't recollect that it was.

Q.—I call your attention, Mr. Moulton, to an article in that paper headed "A Personal Statement;" see if that is the article you refer to? A.—I have the article I refer to in the papers here. I can tell then positively.

Mr. Tracy—Look at that, please. [Paper handed witness.]

Witness—Do you want me to look at the first part, Sir?

Mr Tracy—I want you to satisfy yourself if it is the article you saw.

Mr. Fullerton—Whether it is the paper you saw.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Pearsall, you had better read one and he the other.

Witness—There seems to be a disagreement, Mr. Tracy, between the first paragraph in the papers.

Mr. Tracy—Answer the question whether you ever saw the printed article attached to the paper that I handed you?

Witness—May I look at the whole of the paper, Sir?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir; but I don't think it is necessary.

Witness—I think I saw the article appended to the tripartite covenant. That is the reason I asked you if I could look at the whole of the article.

The witness examined the article at considerable length, and apparently with great care, after which the examination proceeded as follows;

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now, Sir, are you able to say whether you ever saw this printed article attached to this paper before? A.—I cannot swear specifically whether I ever saw that or not. I saw something like it.

Q.—The paper I presented to you is what is known as the tripartite agreement, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at that arbitration? A.—I believe I was present at that arbitration. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you present when this paper was signed? A.—I was not present when it was signed.

Q.—Did you ever see it before? A.—I think I have seen the paper before; yes, Sir. Mr. Beecher was not there at that interview, therefore I did not see it signed.

Q.—I did not ask you why you did not see it signed. A.—Well, I tell you why.

Q.—When did you see it first do you think? A.—When did I see it first?

Q.—Yes. A.—That paper I think I saw for the first time that night, Sir.

Q.—Was the printed paper attached to it at that time? A.—I do not remember whether it was or not exactly.

Q.—Did you not examine it that night as carefully as you have here to-day? A.—My impression is that that printed paper was attached to it; I can not swear that it was.

Q.—Don't you know that it was attached to it? A.—No, Sir, I can not swear that it was.

Q.—Did you not furnish it? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Do you know where that printed article came from—that printed paper that was attached to the tripartite agreement? A.—I cannot swear where it came from.

Q.—Do you know whether the plaintiff furnished it? A.—Whether Mr. Tilton furnished it?

Q.—Yes. A.—I cannot tell whether he did or not.

Q.—Did you ever see this printed article in anybody else's hands besides Mr. Tilton and yourself, unattached to this paper? A.—That printed article? I cannot swear that I ever saw that printed article.

Q.—Did you ever see what was known as the *Golden Age* article— A. (interrupting)—Yes, Sir. I have just produced the one.

Q. (continued)—In anybody else's hands or possession? A.—Yes, Sir; in Mr. Beecher's hands.

Q.—With the exception of the three you have named, did you ever see it in anybody else's hands? A.—I cannot swear whether it was ever in anybody else's hands or not.

Q.—I did not ask that; I asked if you ever saw it? A.—In anybody else's hands?

Q.—Yes. A.—I cannot swear that I ever saw it—I have no recollection of ever seeing it in anybody else's hands except Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and myself; I think I saw it in Mr. Claflin's.

Q.—In your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the arbitration? A.—No, Sir; I do not think during the arbitration; before the arbitration. I think I handed it to him.

Q.—How long before the arbitration? A.—Oh, some time before the arbitration.

Q.—By whom was he given the article? A.—I do not recollect by whom it was given to him.

Q.—Don't you recollect whether you gave it to him? A.—I do not recollect whether Mr. Beecher handed him a copy of it, or Mr. Tilton, or whether I did.

Q.—Were there two different articles printed from the office of the *Golden Age* embodying this letter of Jan. 1? A.—The article that I remember to have seen—

Q.—Please answer my question. A.—I will try to do so; I am endeavoring to do so.

Q.—Then please answer it. I ask you if there were two different articles printed from the office of the *Golden Age* embodying this letter of Jan. 1? A.—I do not know of any two different articles except this one in your possession and this one here, [in the witness' hands.] It seems to be different. I cannot answer that question without answering it in that way. Is there any other way, your Honor, in which I can answer the question?

Judge Neilson—I don't think there is.

Q.—Mr. Tilton's signature is to this paper, is it not? A.—I would like to see it.

The paper was here handed to the witness.

WAS THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE SHOWN TO BEECHER?

Mr. Tracy—You connect this paper with the arbitration, as I understand, in all your papers? A.—Please repeat the question.

Question repeated. A.—The arbitration was before this paper was signed.

Q.—To be paid by Bowen? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it paid? A.—Yes, Sir; he drew his check for it.

Q.—And that was the seven thousand dollars that was deposited with your firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And is mentioned in the accounts? A.—I believe it is mentioned in the accounts. Mr. Bowen offered to pay five thousand dollars before the arbitration.

Mr. Tracy—That, I take it, is stricken out, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Well, it is not a falsehood.

Q.—Did you witness any reconciliation between Beecher and Tilton after this contract was signed? A.—I do not recollect a reconciliation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you witness any friendly acts between them after the signing of that contract? A.—No more friendly than before.

Q.—Did you see them together after that frequently? A.—No; not very frequently. I had never seen them frequently together.

Q.—Did you see them after occasionally? A.—Not very often.

Q.—Occasionally, I said? A.—I remember one occasion.

Q.—Not more than one? A.—It was at my house; perhaps two or three times; I do not recollect any more. If you will recall any more to me I will answer.

Q.—Do you remember your letter to Mr. Beecher of Jan. 3, 1873?

Mr. Morris—Jan. 2, is it not?

Q.—Don't you remember that letter? [handing letter to witness.] A.—I am looking over it.

Q.—I call your attention to the printed letter now shown you, and which is the reply to Exhibit No. 42.] A.—I think I wrote such a letter as that.

Q.—And sent it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether you have the original letter or a copy of it in your possession? A.—I think I have a copy of it in my statement, if it is included in my statement. Is it, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is marked O O.

Mr. Shearman—It has no date.

Mr. Tracy—I understand you to say that you wrote such a letter. Was it a reply to Exhibit 42? A.—It was.

Mr. Shearman—I read the letter as follows:

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

JAN. 3, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: First, with reference to Mrs. Woodhull's letter and your answer. I think that you would have done better to accept the invitation to speak in Washington, but if lecture interferes, your letter in reply is good enough, and will bear publication.

With relation to your notice of the *Golden Age*, I tell you frankly, as your friend, that I am ashamed of it, and would rather you would have written nothing. Your early associations with, and your present knowledge of, the man who edits that paper, are grounds upon which you might have written that no reader would have doubted that, in your opinion, Theodore Tilton's public and private integrity was unquestionable. If the article had been written to compliment the *Independent* it would receive my unqualified approval. Yours, truly,

F. D. MOULTON.

Q.—Does the *Golden Age* tract contain the life of Victoria Woodhull, by Theodore Tilton? A.—I do not know whether it does or not.

Q.—I understood you to say that.

Mr. Morris—No, he did not.

Q.—Did I not ask you that question last night? A.—I think you did.

Q.—Did you ever see this tract before? [handing tract to witness.] A.—I have seen such a tract as this.

THE LIFE OF VICTORIA WOODHULL RULED OUT.

Q.—Did you ever read what is known as the life of Victoria Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That has all been gone over, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—This tract containing the life of Victoria Woodhull was published in the office of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We now offer in evidence this *Golden Age* tract. It is headed "*Golden Age* Tract No. 3. Victoria C. Woodhull: A Biographical Sketch. By Theodore Tilton. Published at No. 9 Spruce street, New-York, 1871. Entered according to the act of Congress by Theodore Tilton in the office of the Librarian at Washington."

Mr. Fullerton—We object to it.

The Court—It is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—On the question of identification or as not being admissible evidence?

The Court—Not being admissible evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It is necessary, if your Honor please—

The Court—I shall be happy to hear you.

MR. EVARTS ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE ADMISSION.

Mr. Evarts—It is necessary to call your Honor's attention to some of the preceding testimony which has been given in connection with this matter, and to the time of this transaction, September, 1871. It was after that that the Steinway Hall meeting was held, concerning which evidence has been given. This matter was brought up yesterday, but there was then no copy that we could use at the moment. This writing of Theodore Tilton, if it be pertinent to this controversy, is of course an act of his, and

period spoken of were not prosperous, we don't propose to deny; that he was suffering pecuniary embarrassment, and thus enduring to a very considerable extent for some reason or other the disapprobation of a portion of the community, we certainly and very distinctly admit are apparent. If I understand the argument of the learned counsel, he proposes by the introduction of this biography of Mrs. Woodhull to attribute that decline in condition to its publication. In the first place there is no evidence, your Honor, creating any connection between the fortunes of Mr. Tilton and the publication of this article. The proof of that fact would in itself be very difficult and necessarily indefinite, unless the counsel were permitted to prove by the opinions or declarations of others, the specific effect which it produced upon the community. But, assuming that there are any legitimate means of evidence by which that assumption could be demonsirated, there is nothing yet in the evidence to show any relation between the two things. My friend gives very proper credit to the poetic effusion of this plaintiff, entitled "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," and he assumes to say that this poetical and pathetic description of the injury to his prospects and conditions was produced by his connection with Mrs. Woodhull. Pray, your Honor, where is the evidence of that? It certainly has not yet been revealed and it is purely a matter of argument upon the part of the learned counsel. As I said before, at the proper time, and I trust in a proper manner, this whole theory of the defense will be examined upon the evidence and the facts revealed by that evidence, and it may be possible, Sir, that upon that occasion it will be easy to show that the misfortunes which fell upon this plaintiff originated from altogether a different and more efficient cause, a cause clearly and abundantly recognized by the defendant.

Now, the specific objection to the introduction of this tract is, first that there is no evidence sufficient to justify your Honor in attributing the authorship of this article to Mr. Tilton. It may be a technical objection to the nature of the proof, but yet, may it please your Honor, in the course of our evidence we have been driven by that sort of objection to a great deal of difficulty and embarrassment so far, in the presentation of our evidence. As for instance, it has driven us to the production of the archives of the Plymouth Church, entirely under its command with its officers in the interest of this defendant. We don't, therefore, choose to waive an objection of this character. The printing or professed printing of this paper at the office of the *Golden Age*, attributing upon its title page its authorship to Theodore Tilton, or the printing of the entry of the copyright in the proper office of the Government by no means identifies or concludes Mr. Tilton on the question of authorship. And I therefore submit that until they make more clear and definite proof upon that subject the objection of itself is abundant. Now I don't understand, Sir, that this paper is offered for any other object than to demonstrate the proposition of the counsel that this was the origin of the difficulties which at the time, or subsequently, embarassed Mr. Tilton. Your Honor must necessarily look at the nature of the article itself for the purpose of determining whether it could have legitimately any such effect, whether it is material to establish that fact, and unless you see in the substance and character of the production a cause sufficient to produce the results which are attached to it, of course, in that view it is not receivable. Well, Sir, it is said, that this lady, Mrs. Woodhull, at the time was a professor of what is called free-love doctrines; it is said, that she was an advocate of the movement in favor of woman's rights. Where is the evidence of that, Sir—the legitimate and proper evidence of the fact? True, in the lecture at Steinway Hall, as this witness has said, this lady lectured on the relations existing and as proposed between man and woman. But where is the evidence that in that lecture there was any license, any improper theory advanced, any doctrine of free love which would shock the moral and social sentiment of the community? As yet we have no proof upon that subject, and from the information which I have at the time when these gentlemen were associated with this lady, she by no means promulgated any such tenets or avowed any such opinions in regard to these relations. And your Honor will perceive, I think, that in all the elements to render this document essential, or to associate the sentiments of Mrs. Woodhull and the connexion of Mr. Theodore Tilton with these sentiments the case so far is barren of that sort of evidence which would permit the introduction of that argument. And upon these grounds, and without pursuing this discussion, may it please your Honor, both with regard to the materiality of this paper and its authenticity, we submit that it is objectionable.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand your Honor as ruling this out on any identification of the paper.

Mr. Beach—We will ask him now to rule upon that.

THE COURT THINKS IT IS NOT EVIDENCE.

Judge Neilson—My opinion is that it is not evidence, but nevertheless, I wish to hear you (to Mr. Evarts) upon that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, my learned friend complains that in raising this question of evidence I have exposed a theory concerning this case in regard to which evidence has been produced, and is to be produced, and that I have assumed facts, and then have connected these facts with reasoning which he calls argument as bearing upon that theory, and he says that he shall, at the proper time, comment upon that theory and also enforce his own. That he will do, and we shall do, but the intermediate questions that arise will furnish appropriate and pertinent evidence that may be invoked by the one side and the other properly in support of their theories, and the burden, no doubt, is upon us. When asked by your Honor to show how a paper that in many suits might be wholly immaterial becomes material in this suit, I attempted to do so, and it is no answer to say that the theory may not be supported fairly by adequate evidence to sustain it, because we cannot tell till we get to the end of the case. Step by step each party proposes what is not itself pertinent and what is not material unless supported, but may furnish a material part of the testimony when the whole web is completed. Now, this publication, as is shown already by this witness, took place just before, although he could not say that it was the cause of the basis upon which the contributors and supporters of pecuniary aid to the *Golden Age* withdrew their further payments and that contribution, and preferred that Mr. Tilton should be the sole responsible owner of that concern. And as to the question—and as to which this witness has already testified—upon their showing that Mr Tilton wrote this life, and the reason he wrote it, and the degree of composition that he furnished to it in the revisal, if you please, of some rough materials that were supplied to him by this lady and her husband, my learned friend has forgotten also that they put in evidence this card of Mrs. Woodhull dated May 20, 1871, in the *World*, in which she states with eloquence and with force, and without disguise, the doctrines on this subject of free love between the sexes which she regards as important to the welfare of society, and as destined to overthrow the corrupting influences of marriage.

Mr. Fullerton—She gives a definition of the term, however.

Mr. Evarts—She does, and, as I say, she has done it with eloquence and with force, and those are the utterances which this witness has testified she conveyed in the lecture, and which he says are what the public popularly regard as the doctrines of free love. Now, the philosophy, the morality, the utility, and the promise of improvement of society in respect to those doctrines or their opposite we do not at present discuss. It is a plain, practical matter whether, in the present state of feeling in this wide community and this country of ours, the connection of an editor of the importance that Mr. Tilton had he. etofore had with religious publications and newspapers did or did not furnish the occasion and was the real cause of the destruction of his prosperity. My learned friend means to argue from the proof that it does offer an adequate reason, which he implies, doubtless, from the relations of Mr. Beecher to the very subject of this dispute. Very well. It is well enough. My point is to have the proofs in. My learned friends may argue, and I may argue, in support of the various propositions that we respectfully present to your Honor and the jury, upon evidence justly provided under the rules of evidence for that purpose. Now, in regard to the identification.

The Court—I assume it is identified.

Mr. Evarts—Then I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more about that. That is all.

THE PUBLICATION EXCLUDED.

The Court—Still, regarding it as the *Life of Mrs. Woodhull*, I think it is not evidence, and I will exclude it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception. Does your Honor intend to rule out what I have already alluded to, and to which the witness has testified as having been written by Mr. Tilton?

The Court—He said that the draft had been prepared by her husband, and that Mr. Tilton revised, rewrote it, and put his name to it—

Mr. Evarts—We propose to put that very thing upon which he has testified in evidence.

Mr. Beach—That was brought out in cross-examination, and the counsel cannot put it in evidence in that way.

Mr. Evarts—How much Mr. Tilton contributed will turn out upon further exposure. I do not know, but I think we ought not to be precluded. It is the presentation of the sketch by Mr. Tilton that we urge forms an element of its admissibility in evidence.

The Court—Suppose he had written the life of Bowen. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—In that case it might or might not be evidence; that the life of this lady is not a matter of itself an issue here, but the connection of this life with Mr. Tilton as the author of that biography is the point of view in which we present it.

The Court—You can cease your argument, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, however, will please note our exception.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Tracy—Do you remember of the publication of the Woodhull scandal which has been referred to once or twice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was published on the 28th of October, 1872. A.—I do not recollect the day now; it was some time in October or November; early in November, 1872.

Q.—From the date of the tripartite agreement down to the publication of that scandal, what had been Mr. Tilton's occupation as a whole? What had he been employed at during the Summer. A.—I think on the paper, if I recollect right.

Q.—The *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had he not been engaged in the political campaign of that year? A.—Yes, Sir, he was in the political campaign with Mr. Greeley.

Q.—He went soon after the tripartite agreement to Cincinnati; did he not? A.—I do not know the date he went to Cincinnati, but he went there at the time of the convention, whenever that was.

Q.—Nothing occurred of importance between these parties that you recollect during the Summer of 1872? A.—No, Mr. Tilton was away.

Q.—Well, you said that you recollect nothing of importance? A.—No, I do not recollect anything of importance.

Q.—After the Woodhull publication, I understood you to say that you had frequent interviews with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the subject of what the answer should be? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—I understood you also to say that you advised silence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That paper, if your Honor please, was brought into evidence by our learned friends in the way of testimony concerning it. We understood that they were to produce it, and put it in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know how the gentleman came to understand that.

Mr. Evarts—By the testimony that you have alluded to, and because we thought you were going to produce it and prove it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not recollect that that was the case, or that there was a promise.

The Court—Not promise. We had general evidence on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—Well, well, we will see about that. I read from the official report of the testimony.

Mr. Evarts then read from the testimony as follows:

"Mr. Fullerton—I want to ask you whether, in this article published by Mrs. Woodhull, illicit intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was charged?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, the article should be produced.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, do you want the article?

Mr. Evarts—We don't want the article. You can have the whole of it in, or that part of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to leave it out if you will admit the answer to that question, and pay no further attention to it.

Mr. Evarts—I can agree to no substitute for evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to give that in evidence whether that was charged in that article. It is not necessary that we should produce it here.

Judge Neilson—Does the learned gentleman stand upon the objection that the paper should best say?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—Then you can to it. You must produce the paper. If you produce the paper and identify it, you can eliminate that one sentence. Go on with the evidence, and produce the paper to-morrow."

Mr. Beach—The comments of the gentleman upon the evidence he read is a misinterpretation. I think he misconstrued the evidence.

The Court—The only question is, whether you can find and produce the paper, or whether the counsel propose to supply the omission—to produce and now put it in evidence.

Mr. Beach—The precise question presented by the counsel is, that we assume an obligation to produce the paper.

Mr. Evarts—I do.

Mr. Beach—Very well; but I say that every particle of that examination is admissible in the absence of the paper.

The Court—You do not get the contents of the paper in that way. It is a mere matter of form to produce it.

Mr. Evarts—It is not a mere matter of form, it your Honor please. It is a part of their proof. In one word, the counsel were allowed to proceed by your Honor, in that inquiry which I have read to you, expressly upon the statement of counsel that they would produce a paper.

The Court—I ask you now if you can produce the paper?

Mr. Beach—We have it not in our possession.

Mr. Evarts—We want an affidavit as to that.

Mr. Morris—Well, draw the affidavit.

Mr. Evarts—I do not propose to make the affidavit; the counsel object. I suppose if you do not object I shall read the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—We do not require any assistance from the other side in producing our evidence; we are fully competent to conduct our case ourselves.

Mr. Beach—I do not want any misapprehension in this matter. I repeat that the gentleman's conception of the evidence upon this question is entirely erroneous. He labors under a misapprehension, and he has made an entire misrepresentation, though unintentionally, of the meaning of the evidence under which this question arises. I read also from the official report of the evidence:

"Q.—Now, what occurred upon that publication? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher shortly after the publication. Q.—State what occurred between you? A.—Mr. Beecher said he had come to consult with me as to what was best to do with reference to that publication; what reply could be made to it—if anything, what reply could be made. He said he saw no hope for him since the story had been published; I told him I thought silence would kill that story; I counseled silence with regard to it, simply pointing to his past life as an answer to it, at the same time saying that if that was not an answer I did not choose to make any; I said that silence would kill that story, in my opinion; we consulted frequently about it, but we did not arrive at any other conclusion than that silence were best. * * * Q.—Now, I want to ask you whether, in this article published by Mrs. Woodhull, illicit relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were charged? A.—No."

Now, said Mr. Beach, this clearly shows that the evidence introduced by us in regard to the interview between this witness and Mr. Beecher was entirely competent and proper, in the absence of the paper itself. It was the declaration of Mr. Beecher in that conversation. But, yet the counsel says that we undertook to produce it to them, and that we are bound now to produce it, when they disclaimed any desire for the article. The report reads on:

"Mr. Fullerton—You can have the whole of it, or have that part in. I propose to leave it out, if you will admit an answer to that question, and pay no further attention to it.

Mr. Evarts—I cannot agree to any substitute for evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to give that evidence, Sir, whether that was charged in that paper. It is not necessary that we should produce it here.

Judge Neilson—Does the learned counsel stand upon the proof that the paper would best show?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Then you cannot do it; you must produce the paper; if you produce the paper and eliminate that one sentence—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, we will go on then with the evidence."

WHAT WAS THE QUESTION?

Now, what was the precise question then before your Honor? Why, that which was put by Mr. Fullerton as to whether this particular matter to which he drew attention was published in this article. The objection was to that evidence. Mr. Fullerton then says, "I will go on with the evidence," and he did go on with further evidence, not as to what the article contained, but as to transactions between this witness and Mr. Beecher in regard to it, which were entirely competent in the absence of the article.

Judge Neilson—Still, it is not to be denied that in the absence of that article they have the right to give other evidence.

Mr. Beach—I do not object to that, but when the gentleman rises and says this is our evidence, and says we have assumed an obligation, legal or honorable, to produce that paper, we wish to deny it. The whole effort of the gentleman is to show our responsibility to produce the article, or an excerpt from that article.

Mr. Evarts—That I agree to. It is our purpose to hold you to your promise.

Mr. Beach—Will you permit me to say to the counsel that I think I have the support of the proof to this question; and while it is always a very great delight to listen to the gentleman, yet it is difficult to reply to him, as your Honor knows, and I do not want to be called upon to do so, except as a matter of courtesy.

MR. EVARTS MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I will make a proposition of my own. I move that, as I understand the plaintiff and his counsel refuses to produce this paper according to their promise—I move to strike out every particle of this witness' evidence that relates to the subject of the Woodhull scandal from the beginning to the end.

Mr. Beach—In other words, if your Honor please, when we prove upon an allusion made to that article the declaration of Mr. Beecher, "That will ruin me," and when he enters into devices with the witness for the purpose of that ruinous effect upon himself, that must be stricken out unless we produce the paper.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is my motion.

Judge Neilson—I could not grant that motion without selecting particular passages, and perhaps in the absence of the paper it ought to be produced; but under all the circumstances, and regarding this as a misapprehension, the paper will be regarded as before the court, and you can read it from the printed paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope your Honor will draw a distinction between the paper and that part to which reference was made in the examination. It does not follow that a volume may be read because a paragraph was alluded to.

Judge Neilson—The counsel must exercise his judgment as to what part he shall read.

Mr. Evarts—I shall read all that part that refers to the matter in hand.

Mr. Fullerton—You propose to do so, you mean.

Mr. Evarts—The Court has decided the question.

Judge Neilson—He may read so much as covers this point. You had better read that before the adjournment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, some of the jurymen have spoken to me on the subject of adjournment. This is their dinner hour, I suppose.

The court then took its usual recess.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the cross-examination of Moulton was resumed by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, do you know when it was that you had your first interview with Mr. Beecher after the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Not precisely the date; no, Sir; it was shortly afterward.

Q.—Can you tell about how long, whether it was a week or a month? A.—I don't remember, Sir; it was not a month.

Q.—Was it two weeks? A.—I think I had the interview with him preceding the interview between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and myself.

Q.—The interview of which you have spoken? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you state, with any definiteness, when you had your first interview? A.—I cannot state precisely the date, Sir; no.

Q.—Was it the same day that you had your interview with him that the scandal was first published? A.—I don't remember that it was after the scandal was published.

Q.—Was it a week or ten days? A.—I would tell you, Mr. Tracy, if I could, but I do not remember.

Q.—Can you approximate the date, whether it was a week or ten days? A.—I think it was within a week; I don't remember the day that it appeared.

Q.—Can you fix the date when the interview took place to which you referred in your direct examination as occurring at your house between yourself and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—That was on election day.

Q.—Between yourself and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was on election day.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that at that interview Mr. Tilton had a statement written, and which he asked Mr. Beecher if he could stand, adding that if he could stand that he could stand anything? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—That is another? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, I read from an extract from what is known as the Woodhull scandal: "My friend" (meaning you) "took a pistol"—

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (continuing to read)—"My friend took a pistol"—

Mr. Beach—One moment; I don't think that the gentleman should answer that. Where is it in evidence that it is called the scandal.

Mr. Tracy—The papers are before the court, and it can take official notice of it.

The Court—The gentleman can say whether he knows that to be the paper. If so he can take that in order to save time, and perhaps the witness could identify it.

Mr. Evarts—We read, if your Honor please, from *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, of May 17, 1873—a paper that is a republication of the issue of the date of the publication in November, 1872.

Mr. Shearman—I have here the original paper of November, 1872, but the reproduction is more convenient for use.

Mr. Evarts—It is dated "New-York, Nov. 2, 1872."

Mr. Shearman—That is the date of the original paper.

Mr. Evarts—This purports to be a republication of the whole article. It is not a resume of it.

The Court—So I understand it, Sir.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Mr. Tracy then proceeded to read from the paper as follows: "I went to him and stated the case fully. We were both members of Plymouth Church. My friend took a pistol, went to Mr. Beecher and demanded the letter of Mrs. Tilton under penalty of instant death."

Q.—Did you do that?

Witness—Did I do what, Sir?

Mr. Tracy—What is just read.

Witness—Demand the letter of Mrs. Tilton under penalty of instant death?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir; was that statement true as I read it?

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Is that to be gone over again, Sir?

The Court—You have given all the particulars already; I think I may allow this question, although he has sworn repeatedly that it was not.

Mr. Morris—He has been asked that very question over and over again.

Mr. Tracy—I did not understand your Honor.

The Court—He has gone over that particularly, and has given us word for word about it.

Mr. Tracy—He said he had never any such transaction, and I am reading from the paper and asking him if this is true.

The Court—He has already stated the result of that interview, substantially and in detail. He has stated the circumstances of the pistol scene, and what he recollects as having occurred on that occasion.

Mr. Morris—And beyond that, he denied that very fact; he has the testimony before him.

Mr. Evarts—We don't propose to renew that matter again. We have now the paper before us, and we read that statement in the paper as it is.

The Court—I think you may ask him that.

Mr. Beach—The peculiarity of this proceeding, Sir, on the part of the counsel, is that they don't ask the witness simply whether that fact is true, but they are attempting to draw on this paper, this publication, by assuming to read from the publication, from the paper commonly called *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Now, Sir, we don't want our silence to be assumed as proving that statement of the counsel.

THE FORM OF THE QUESTION UNNECESSARILY HOSTILE.

The Court—No, and I wish to say that the form of the question is unnecessarily hostile. This witness should be treated as every other witness should be treated, and there may be witnesses examined about whom I shall have a good deal of solicitude. Your question is a question which bristles with hostility on the very face of it. Can't you put it in a different form?

Mr. Tracy—I don't know how I can do that, except by reading the extract.

The Court—You may read the extract, and ask him if he did, though he has sworn again and again he did not.

Mr. Tracy—Well, I ask you, then, witness, if you did what is there stated?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that. He may ask him what he did. What is there stated we do not care anything about.

Mr. Beach—Let me add that the counsel does not follow the instructions of your Honor.

Mr. Tracy—I intend to do so.

The Court—He said he could not well do that. Let him read the paper.

Mr. Morris—Not what is stated here.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Tracy)—Ask him did he do what is there stated.

Mr. Fullerton—You have no right to read that paper.

Mr. Evarts—His Honor stated that the paper was before the court, and we had the right to read it.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not physically before the court.

The Court—The paper is drawn before the court under very peculiar circumstances, owing to the evidence received and some misapprehension as to the propriety of putting it in there, and therefore it was that I thought it proper to regard it as before the court, and allow them to read it.

Mr. Fullerton—Let us have a proper understanding of this matter.

The Court—That is precisely what I desire to have.

MR. FULLERTON OBJECTS TO THE READING OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Fullerton—Can it be pretended by the other side that they can put the whole of that publication in evidence because a specific charge in it was allowed to be put in in the direct examination of the witness a few days ago? No, Sir. That being so, then let us proceed a step further. This paper which it is now attempted to read is not in evidence under that ruling. If anything is in evidence it is the charge against Mr. Beecher, and that alone. Now, they do not propose to read the charge against Mr. Beecher, but they propose to read something else, which something else is not in evidence, because the whole paper as a production is not in evidence, it is very clear, Sir, it seems to me.

The Court—Then, ordinarily, the way would be to read first under this permission what is supposed to be applicable, and then interrogate the witness respecting it.

Mr. Fullerton—They should read whatever is, under your Honor's ruling, proper to be read. There is nothing plainer than that if a paragraph in the paper is read, the whole production is in evidence.

The Court—What induced the Court to let in that paper was on the suggestion that it revealed the scandal and contained the story, which story had been referred to by the witness in his previous examination.

Mr. Fullerton—The question put to the witness was not whether in that production there was a charge of illicit intercourse on the part of Mr. Beecher with a lady therein named, but the question was—

The Court—I propose that you [Mr. Tracy] read such part of the paper as you may deem material. Then it will be before us, and you can interrogate the witness on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—Not such part as *they* deem material.

The Court—Well, within the sense included in the ruling of the court.

Mr. Fullerton—What part of it is now to be read?

Mr. Evarts—As to the story that this witness had spoken on the subject of the conversation between him and Mr. Beecher.

The Court—Now read such part of it as you understand to be relevant.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose they should read such parts of it as the court understands to be relevant.

The Court—Yes, the story and the charge.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, understand there is a difference.

Mr. Evarts—How are we to come together?

Mr. Beach—I ask you to submit to us what you propose to read.

The paper was handed to Mr. Beach, and after perusing it he said: I think it more proper, Sir, that your Honor should look at this than that I should. I have marked the points.

THE PAPER BEFORE THE COURT.

The Court—You have marked the points they propose to read.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; they are marked under the direction of Mr. Tracy. This matter purports to be an interview between a reporter and Mrs. Woodhull, commencing there (indicating the spot) and ending on the third page, and I object to it, as incompetent and irrelevant.

The Court—You have a copy of this paper before you, what part of it do you propose to read?

Mr. Tracy—The part beginning with "Reporter."

The Court—On the second page?

Mr. Tracy—I don't know what page you have of it.

The Court—Down to what point?

Mr. Tracy—Down to the interview.

The Court—Including the letter of a third party.

Mr. Beach—Including everything, Sir.

The Court (reading)—I see she denies that she is a prophetess.

Mr. Tracy—We don't care about the person's name, your Honor: it would take some time to read the whole of it; we want the story simply as it relates to Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, and the witness.

Mr. Evarts—We want the basis of the conversation that he detailed as having occurred between them.

Mr. Beach—The difficulty is to get at that.

The Court—Here is a reference in the third column of the fourth page—a reference to Mrs. Tilton—and I cannot conceive that any evidence we have had would justify the reading of that. I cannot conceive that it is material what this writer says about Mrs. Tilton; that was not the subject of discussion between the witness and the defendant.

Mr. Tracy—It will take so long, your Honor, to go and pick out the different paragraphs I had better move to another part of the cross-examination and renew this at some future period.

The Court—I think so, and mark the specific paragraph in brief.

Mr. Tracy—I was not proposing—my plan of examination was to read now the paragraph that related strictly to the parties and this witness; I was proposing to read nothing that did not relate to the witness, but to read this paragraph and finish our cross-examination of him on the subject, and then, at our leisure, put in such parts of the paper as we deem proper.

The Court—Have you not cross-examined the witness before already on this point?

Mr. Evarts—Not with these papers before us, your Honor.

The Court—That is true; suppose you do that, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is what we propose to do.

The Court—Proceed to some other subject and dissect this at your leisure, and use as little of it as you can. It is like medicine; don't take too much of it; it is unpleasant. [Laughter.]

MR. TILTON'S SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, will you tell us what source of revenue Mr. Tilton had to your knowledge from Jan. 1. 1871, down to May 1, 1874? A.—What source of revenue?

Q.—What source of revenue he had to your knowledge from Jan. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1874? A.—He had on deposit with Woodruff & Robinson some money. He had also subscriptions to the *Golden Age*, and he had—when I speak of subscriptions I mean the contributions to the capital stock of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Contributions? A.—Contributions.

Q.—Is that all? A.—He had subscriptions to the *Golden Age*, an income from that paper, and he had also his $7,000 from Mr. Bowen, and from May 2, 1873—I think that was the date—the $5,000 from Mr. Beecher, which he did not know anything about whatever.

Mr. Beach—He has given the capital instead of the sources of income.

Mr. Tracy—That five thousand dollars that came from Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you named all the sources of income that he had during that time? A.—I don't know whether the book *Tempest Tossed* was issued before then or not—May 3, 1874.

Q.—Do you know whether he received any income from it or not? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he recived any income from the *Golden Age*, or whether it failed to pay expenses? A.—I do not know that of my own knowledge.

Q.—Have you now named all the sources of income of Mr. Tilton, to your knowledge? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Does that include borrowed money? A.—From me?

Q.—From anybody? Does it include your borrowed money that you loaned him? A.—I don't know that I have mentioned that.

Q.—Had he any other sources of income to your knowledge? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Any other loans? A.—From anybody else?

Q.—Yes. A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Any other fund applied to the support of the *Golden Age*? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Not that you know of? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What amount of income did he receive from your loans? A.—I have not examined them, and I cannot get at them without my books. I have nothing to guide me in the matter except my books.

Q.—Have you brought the books here? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I thought you were to bring the books here of Woodruff & Robinson. Do you know of his having any income from lectures during that period? A.—He did, I believe, have some income from lectures.

Q.—How much? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What years? A.—My impression is that he lectured in the beginning of 1871—in the Winter of '71 and in the Spring of '72; I am not certain about that.

Q.—Now do you know whether his lecturing seasons did, or did not, produce any income? A.—They did produce some; I don't know how much.

Q.—Don't know how much? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now have you named all? A.—Yes; as far as I recollect.

Q.—Were your firm his bankers during this time? A.—He had money on deposit with our firm.

Q.—Had he any other bank account to your knowledge? A.—I don't know that he had.

Q.—How did that account stand on April 2, when he deposited with you the $7,000?

Mr. Fullerton—The credit appears on the books; the account will speak for itself.

Question repeated. A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—How often have you loaned him money, as you say, during this time? A.—Not very often, Sir.

Q.—Loaned it on his application? A.—Sometimes I asked him if he wanted any money.

Q.—And if he said he did, you loaned it to him, did you? A.—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—The account will show what has been loaned.

The Court—We have been all over that.

The Witness—Mr. Porter asked me if I loaned him $5,000, and I told him no.

Q.—What is the largest amount you loaned? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were these loans independent of your contribution? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How large is the largest amount you recollect to have loaned him at any one time? A.—I don't recollect. Sir, as regards the amount.

Q.—Do you recollect to have loaned him as high as $500 at any one time?

Mr. Morris—Is this to be gone over again? This matter has been already gone through very particularly.

Mr. Tracy—Judge Porter asked him one or two questions about the fact whether he had loaned him money.

The Court—He asked him, I think, very extensively, and, as much as in my judgment the point called for.

Mr. Tracy—Our recollection is that he only asked him as to the aggregate amount, and not on anything as to details.

The Court—He exercised his judgment, and asked him as to loans.

Mr. Tracy—I don't remember that Judge Porter asked him as to loans.

The Court—I will allow this question.

Q.—Can you state whether you ever loaned him as high as five hundred dollars at one time? A.—I cannot say I did; but I can state that I never loaned him more than five hundred dollars at one time.

Q.—Look at this account and tell us whether the account with Woodruff & Robinson was overdrawn at the time he received the money from Bowen? (Account shown to witness.) A.—It appears from this, Sir, that the account was overdrawn $504 79.

Q.—At the time he received the seven thousand dollars from Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that seven thousand dollars exhausted?

Mr. Fullerton—There are figures which prove whatever they do prove.

Mr. Evarts—It may be better to get it in this way.

Mr. Morris—Every item of the account has been already read in evidence.

The Court—When was the whole amount withdrawn?

Mr. Tracy—When was the whole amount withdrawn, and the account closed? A.—The account seems to be closed on April 21.

Q.—When was the last item withdrawn—when did he withdraw the last item of that amount? A.—On April 21, 1873, $178 48, I think, or something thereabout.

Q.—Dec. 22 there is an item of $600—tell us whether that did not withdraw the entire account? A.—The account seems to have been balanced April 21.

Q.—I ask you now when he drew on the 27th of December the draft on you, whether he had anything remaining, and if so, how much? A.—When he drew the draft of the 27th of December?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I wish Mr. Shearman would add this [the account in the book] up, Sir. I cannot now tell.

Mr. Evarts—We won't trouble you, Mr. Moulton. [To Mr. Shearman] Add it up and ask him to verify it.

Q.—Now what source of income had Mr. Tilton from Jan. 1, 1873, to the receipt of the $5,000 by you from Mr. Beecher in May, 1873? A.—I don't know that he had any except from the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Did you loan him any money during that time? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did any one else contribute any money to him during that time to your knowledge? A.—Not to my knowledge.

BEECHER'S FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q.—You had an interview, you say, with Mr. Beecher on the subject of this five thousand dollars before you received it from him. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember where that interview was? A.—There were interviews at my house about it.

Q.—More than one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Having reference to this five thousand dollars? A—In reference to the *Golden Age*.

Q.—I am talking about five thousand dollars. A.—Yes, Sir; I think there were more than one with reference to the five thousand dollars.

AN UNKNOWN FRIEND TO THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—At either of these interviews did you present to Mr. Beecher drafts or checks of any person, saying to him this in substance, "this is friendship—this is what I call friendship"? A.—I don't remember that phraseology, Sir.

Q.—Did you show him drafts from any person which you had received as a contribution to the *Golden Age*, or to Theodore Tilton either? A.—If you will allow me, Sir, I will tell you as nearly as I recollect; there was a friend of mine, not of Mr. Tilton; he sent me a check, or two checks—I forget how much—which the person wanted me to discount and use as I saw fit for the *Golden Age*. I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton would not take that money.

Q.—What was the aggregate? A.—I don't remember; I have asked about it.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was as high as five thousand dollars? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was as high as three thousand dollars? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was there more than one draft or check to make up the gross amount? A.—I think, Sir, there were two pieces of paper; I think there was one check and one note.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Will I answer that question, your Honor?

The Court—I consider it immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—We consider it a material part of the matter, as having reference to the conversation with Mr. Beecher.

The Court—No name was mentioned; it does not appear in evidence. I infer that from the fact that Mr. Tilton, as he said, would not accept it from that source.

Mr. Tracy—We desire to have all the conversation.

The Court—I think this name should not be mentioned.

Q.—You say you showed Mr. Beecher those drafts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he see the name? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Was the name mentioned? A.—I think it was.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir. I don't think, Sir, an answer to such a question should be admitted for the reason that on the occasion of the interview referred to some scandalous matter may have been mentioned in that conversation. I don't think it should necessarily be introduced in evidence. If necessary, Sir, I will send for authorities to satisfy your Honor, that where one party calls for a conversation and it is given, and the other party may give the conversation, so far as it is material to explain the evidence, that does not make the whole matter of the conversation with Mr. Beecher material. Was the conversation with Mr. Beecher material?

Mr. Evarts—I don't think it was referred to.

Mr. Beach—I understand that this was a conversation between Tilton, Moulton, and Beecher.

The Court—Mr. Tilton was not present.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tilton was not then present.

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor intend to admit the declarations of Mr. Beecher in regard to a third person?

Mr. Evarts—We are not asking for Mr. Beecher's declarations.

Mr. Beach—What are you asking for?

Mr. Evarts—What this witness said to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—It appears that a third person, acting perhaps in the interest of the *Golden Age*, sent a check or a note, suggesting that the note be discounted. It was not, however, thought wise and the note was not discounted. Those papers were shown to Mr. Beecher. The question was whether the witness did not see Mr. Beecher in reference to these papers, which is perhaps collateral.

Mr. Beach—That is precisely what I was going to remark.

The Court—It does not touch the issue we are trying, although it may have some bearing upon the payment by Mr. Tilton.

HOW MR. EVARTS REGARDS IT.

Mr. Evarts—I do regard it, if your Honor please, as collateral. This witness has undertaken to give interviews between Mr. Beecher and himself which related to Mr. Beecher's contribution of five thousand dollars and the construction surrounding it, all of which is edged here in the shape, in which he has presented it, of crimination against Mr. Beecher by that contribution. We propose to show what did pass between this witness and Mr. Beecher antecedent to his payment of the five thousand dollars, and the witness has told us that there was more than one interview, and now we are getting at those interviews. That is the way in which it comes in, and we propose to show exactly what did pass between this witness and Mr. Beecher, and then we will see if the construction that has been put upon it is the true one.

Mr. Beach—The witness has given no construction. He has related the interviews which have been called for by the counsel upon the other side, and which have not been introduced by us.

Mr. Evarts—Oh! no; he gave one of the interviews that preceded the five thousand dollars

The Court—Now you can have the rest of the interviews.

Mr. Evarts—We can have the preceding interview. The *res* to be proved is what passed between Mr. Beecher and this witness which bears upon Mr. Beecher.

MR. BEACH'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Beach—We have not got an interview upon this subject—I mean the subject of the contribution to the *Golden Age*, the revenue of the *Golden Age*, or its fortunes. We gave in evidence the interview at which Mr. Beecher contributed five thousand dollars for some purpose. Now, whatever in that evidence related to the subject concerning which we inquired is of course evidence. We gave the whole of it, I supposed. Now, the proposition is on their part to prove another interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher in regard to the contribution of a third person. I do not think that interview is competent evidence against us. What Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher may have declared in that interview to which we have directed attention is not competent as against us.

The Court—The counsel agree to that course.

Mr. Beach—Then, if they concede that, they concede practically the exclusion of this evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor mean to say that we cannot introduce evidence as to conversations in the matter of this transaction that the witness undertook to carry on with Mr. Beecher, and that the opposite counsel can pick out such interviews as they choose.

THE NAME OF THE THIRD PERSON NOT MATERIAL.

The Court—I mean to say whenever they inquire into any conversation, you can inquire as to the rest of it. I mean to say, also, that in connection with the raising of this $5,000 the evidence relates to the act of a third person, and is already before us. This transaction connects the name of that third person, which I think is not material.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor cannot see why it is material until it appears and until the conversation is related. Our difficulty is this, if your Honor please: The witness is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and we undertake to examine him concerning what actually took place between him and Mr. Beecher

finish your cross-examination. Meantime, Judge Morris can look.

Mr. Moulton—I remember one note (I think from Ruland) that I put in there.

Here a juryman requested leave to retire, which was granted. After an absence of five minutes he returned, and the cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Tracy as follows:

Q.—Have you the check for the $5,000? A.—There is the check for the $5,000 there.

Mr. Tracy—Then I will put it in evidence. Please pass it to the stenographer to have it marked.

Mr. Morris—What is the date of that? A.—May 3. Shall I mark it off here and give it to the stenographer?

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Check marked Exhibit B.

Mr. Tracy—Now, the second? A.—The second is for $650. That check I have also here.

Q.—I pass up the application which has been handed us. Mr. Moulton, now will you say whether you have any application from either Mr. Ruland or Mr. Tilton for the payment of $650 in July? A.—I have either a verbal or written communication from either, but I have only one of them here if that is all that is in the papers.

Q.—Did you have a written application? A.—No, it appears not. I have made diligent search for the papers, and I have undertaken to comply with your subpœna as far as possible, but I haven't found it.

Q.—Is that the letter which accompanied the first offer of the thousand dollars in May. A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Tilton's answer is, "I cannot borrow any money which I don't see any way of returning."

Mr. Sherman—Mark that Exhibit B, 28.

THE CHECK FOR A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mr. Tracy read the letter as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

DEAR THEODORE: I inclose to you check for one thousand dollars, for which please sign inclosed. Yours, FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Was that letter returned to you with the note of Mr. Tilton on it at that time? A.—Yes, Sir, and the check too.

Q.—And the check also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy read the note:

DEAR FRANK: I cannot borrow any money, for I see no way of returning it.

Hastily, T. T.

A.—That is it, Sir.

Q.—The next check is Aug. 15. When did you next send him the next sum of money? A.—July 11. I made a mistake, Sir.

Q.—How much? A.—$650.

Q.—Is that the second, or third? A.—The second, and indorsed by O. W. Ruland.

Q.—I pass the check; is that it? A.—That is the check.

Mr. Tracy—I omitted, your Honor, to read the first check in evidence. I read it now.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to the order of Francis D. Moulton $1,000. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

It is indorsed, pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON.

Indorsed, Theodore Tilton.

I read now the second check.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1873.

Metropolitan National Bank:

Pay to the order of Francis D. Moulton $650. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON.

Also indorsed, F. D. Moulton, O. W. Ruland. Marked exhibit B—29.

Q.—Now, when did you pay the next money? A.—Aug. 15, according to this account.

Q.—Did anything pass between you and Tilton that you recollect of in regard to the payment of the last amount, $650? A.—I think there is nothing that I recollect, except that there must have passed a request.

Q.—State what you recollect, and not what you reason on the subject. Do you recollect any communication passing between you and Tilton on the subject of this check? A.—I don't recollect any conversation.

Q.—How came you to send it? A.—Through some verbal application from Theodore—some verbal communication from him; some conversation with him; I could not have done it without.

Q.—Was it for a loan? A.—He probably told me he was short of money.

THE THIRD CHECK.

Q.—When was the next one? A.—Aug. 15.

Q.—I hand you a check for that now. Is that the check upon which the amount was paid? A.—Yes: this makes the third.

The last check shown witness, of Aug. 15, 1873, is marked in evidence D—30.

Mr. Tracy read the check as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

Metropolitan National Bank:

Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton two hundred and fifty dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, pay to bearer, Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Now, what communication passed between you and Mr. Tilton in regard to that check? A.—Substantially the same, Sir.

THE FOURTH CHECK.

Q.—When did you send him the next amount? A.—The next amount seems to be Sept. 12, 1873.

Q.—For how much? A.—Five hundred dollars.

Q.—Is that (handing the witness the paper) the check by which you paid that amount? A.—It is, Sir.

The check last shown witness, of Sept. 12, 1873, is marked in evidence D—31.

Mr. Tracy reads check, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1873.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to the order of Francis D. Moulton five hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, "Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON."

Indorsed, Theodore Tilton.

Also indorsed, F. D. Moulton, O. W. Ruland.

Q.—What communication passed between you and Mr. Tilton at the time you sent him that check? A.—Substantially the same, Sir.

Q.—The same as before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you send him the next money? A.—Sept. 30, 1873.

Q.—For what amount? A.—Five hundred dollars.

Q.—Is that the check? [handing witness a paper.] A.—Yes, Sir; "Sept. 30, five hundred dollars;" it appears to be the check; yes, Sir.

The check last shown shown witness of Sept. 30, is 3, is marked in evidence "D 32."

Mr. Tracy reads the check as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1873.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton, five hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON."

Indorsed, Theodore Tilton.

THE FIFTH CHECK.

Q.—What is the date of the next amount you sent him? A.—Dec. 9.

Q.—What is the amount? A.—Two hundred and sixty dollars.

Q.—What communication passed between you and Mr. Tilton when you sent him the amount last named? A.—Substantially the same as before.

Q.[handing witness a paper]—Is the check now presented to you the check for that last amount? A.—Yes, Sir.

The check last shown witness of Dec. 9, 1873, is marked in evidence D 33.

The Witness—That check was out of that $5,000.

Mr. Tracy reads the check as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1873.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to the order of F. D. Moulton, two hundred and sixty dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON.

Indorsed, Theodore Tilton.

THE SIXTH CHECK.

Q.—What is the next amount? A.—The next seems to be a check to Mr. A. M. Reid, of the Steubenville school. I think you had that $es erday.

Q. to Tilton—Theodore Tilton make any application for you to pay that bill at that time? A.—The A. M. Reid bill? No, Sir.

THE SEVENTH CHECK.

Q.—What is the next? A.—The next appears to be Feb. 24, 1874.

Q [handing witness a paper]—Is that the check by which that was paid? A.—Yes, Sir.

The check last shown witness, of Feb. 24, 1874, is marked in evidence "D 35."

Mr. Tracy reads the check as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

Metropolitan National Bank:

Pay to F. D. Moulton five hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON.

Indorsed, Theodore Tilton.

The Witness—"Cashed for Mrs. Theodore Tilton," it reads.

Q.—In whose hand-writing is that? A.—It is the Cashier's, I suppose: not our Cashier, the Cashier of the bank.

Q.—What application was made by Mr. Tilton to you for that amount of money? A.—Substantially the same as before.

THE EIGHTH CHECK.

Q.—When did you pay the next? A.—The next was paid March 30, $100. That is under the letter you had of O. W. Ruland.

Q.—Have you the check for the last payment? A.—Or $400; yes, Sir.

The check of March 30 is marked in evidence D 35.

Mr. Tracy reads the check as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to F. D. Moulton four hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed: Pay to the order of O. W. Rowland. F. D. MOULTON.

Indorsed, "John J. Murphy."

Q.—What application had you for that sum of money? A.—The letter which I have just spoken of.

Q.—Is the letter now presented to you [handing witness a paper] Mr. Ruland's application for that amount of money? A.—Yes, Sir, that's it.

The letter shown witness is marked in evidence "D 36."

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Morris)—Do you desire to see it?

Mr. Morris—I have seen it.

Mr. Tracy reads the letter, exhibit D. 36, as follows:

[Golden Age: Private.]

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

DEAR MR. MOULTON: We are in a tight spot. Mr. St. John is away, and we have no money, and no paper, and we cannot get the latter without the former. We owe about four hundred dollars for paper, and the firm we have been ordering from refuse to let us have more without money. We have not any paper for this week's issue. Truly yours,

O. W. RULAND.

If you can do anything for us I trust you will, to help tide over this chasm."

Q.—That last check was sent in pursuance of that request? A.—Yes, Sir, and there was an acknowledgment of it made.

Q.—Is that [handing witness a paper] an acknowledgment of the receipt of it? A.—Yes, Sir, that is it.

The paper last shown witness is read as follows:

GOLDEN AGE, March 30, 1874.

DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am more grateful than I can tell you for the noble and generous way you came to the rescue of the *Golden Age* this afternoon. Truly your friend,

O. W. RULAND.

The letter just read is marked in evidence "D 37."

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, did that check of four hundred dollars exhaust the five thousand dollars in your hands? A.—I should have to add it up to see, Sir; I think not.

THE NINTH CHECK.

Q.—Well, when is the next? A.—The next check paid is May 2, $250.

Q.—Is the check now presented [handing witness a paper] the check by which you paid the last amount? A.—It is.

The check of May 2 is marked in evidence "D 38," and read as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to F. D. Moulton five hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, "F. D. Moulton."

Indorsed, "O. W. Ruland, Attorney."

Q.—What application did you receive for that amount of money? A.—Substantially the same.

THE TENTH CHECK.

Q.—When did you pay the next amount? A.—May 26.

Q.—Is the check I now present you [handing witness a paper] the check by which you paid that amount? A.—Yes, Sir.

The check last shown witness, of May 26, is marked in evidence "D 39," and read as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to F. D. Moulton three hundred dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, "Pay to the order of Theodore Tilton. F. D. MOULTON."

Indorsed, "Theodore Tilton."

Q.—When was the next? A.—That seems to be all.

Mr. Morris—Here is a check of $150 to Mrs. Theodore Tilton. I suppose you want that also.

Mr. Tracy—If it is a portion of the five thousand dollars I do.

Mr. Morris—We hadn't it yesterday when you wanted it; we produce it now.

Mr. Beach—These items you have got do not exhaust the five thousand dollars.

Mr. Tracy—That's what we want to get.

Mr. Evarts—This (the $150 check) goes into the five thousand dollars?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

CLOSING UP THE ACCOUNT.

The Witness—The whole account as it is here is $6,166 received from Mr. Beecher. Paid, $6,078 15. It may be that I am mistaken.

Mr. Tracy—Oh, we will not stand for a few dollars.

Mr. Beach—You are standing for a good many dollars.

By Mr. Tracy—You have given the last payment you made on account of that five thousand dollars? A.—I have given the last payment made on account with Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—Was that $150 on account of the Bessie Turner school bill? A.—It was on the request of Mrs. Tilton; on that account, I suppose; it was paid to her by her request.

Mr. Evarts—It is entered in the account as one of the bills.

Mr. Tracy—To Bessie Turner?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; to Mr. Tilton.

Check of $150 is read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1871.

Mechanics' National Bank:

Pay to Mrs. Theodore Tilton one hundred and fifty dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Indorsed, "Mrs. Theodore Tilton."

Indorsed, "Elijah Lovejoy."

Indorsed, "Pay to E. S. Baker or order, J. T. Bout, Cashier."

The check just read is marked in evidence, D—40.

TILTON DID NOT KNOW THE MONEY CAME FROM BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Sir, from the time you received this money, until you paid out the whole amount, did anything pass between you and Mr. Tilton by which he knew whether this was your loan to him or gift to him, or how he came by that amount of money? A.—He never knew of it except as money from me—that the money was from me, if I understand your question right.

Q.—Nothing passed between you on the subject? A.—Nothing passed between us on the subject.

Q.—As to whether it was a gift or a loan? A.—Nothing except that first letter. He tried to make it a loan, and he understood it as a loan.

Mr. Tracy—Never mind what he understood. The question is, what passed between you and him about it. I move to strike out that he understood it as a loan.

Judge Neilson—Strike it out.

The Witness—I will tell you what was said.

Q.—I understood you to say that nothing passed between you except that note? A.—Not entirely. I will tell you about it. I sent a note to Mr. Tilton, as I said before in my testimony, and he returned it, and then a few days after that I saw him and he stated to me substantially what was in his note, and I said to him substantially: "Well, then, this need not be returned until you are able to return it;" but he did not want to give me a note on demand because—

Mr. Tracy—Tell what was said, and nothing more.

Judge Neilson—That was the way you tried to make it a loan?

By Mr. Tracy—After that did nothing pass about all these other payments?

Mr. Beach—There were no payments.

Mr. Tracy—Well, loans.

Mr. Beach—There were no loans.

Mr. Tracy—Well, advances, or whatever you like.

Judge Neilson—Did anything pass in regard to these moneys you gave him? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

By Mr. Tracy—Did he ever thank you for them? A.—Yes, Sir, he thanked me.

Q.—State what he said? A.—I cannot tell what he said; I cannot recollect what he said.

Q.—Can you recollect the substance of what he said? A.—He did not thank me for any particular amount; he frequently expressed his thanks.

Q.—What did he thank you for? A.—My kindness to him.

Q.—When? A.—At his house; I remember one night after I had made the loan to Rowland that I showed him Rowland's grateful expression in reply, and he thanked me.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He thanked me for my kindness.

Q.—At any other time did you make a specific advance and have any conversation with him about it? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—That is all you recollect? A.—That is all that occurs to me at the present moment.

Q.—Did you leave this matter between you and Mr. Tilton with the impression upon Mr. Tilton that this was a gift of yours—all of these amounts of money? A.—The impression left upon his mind was that it was a gift if he was never able to return it, and if he was ever able to return it that he should return it.

Q.—How did that impression arise? A.—I said so to him in the first conversation, Sir.

Q.—That related to the one thousand dollars? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And to nothing else? A.—That is what it related to.

Q.—Was the subject ever alluded to again after that? A.—I don't recollect at the present moment, except on the occasion I refer to.

Q.—What limit was there understood to be, and why did it stop at this time? A.—Why did it stop? Well, I was out of funds, and I did not choose to give him any more.

Q.—Were further applications made? A.—I do not recollect that any further applications were made.

TILTON ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Were any further applications made after this conversation you speak of? A.—The last conversation I had with him that I recollect was that he wanted to be rid of the *Golden Age*—that he wanted to dispose of the *Golden Age;* and he did dispose of it.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not recollect the date.

Q.—Can you state about when it was? A.—No, I cannot tell even about when it was; it was sold to Mr. Carpenter; the date Mr. Carpenter can fix when he comes upon the stand, if he is coming on the stand.

Q.—Can you fix the season of the year when it was, or the year? A.—I do not recollect anything about that; it was in the early part of 1874, I think; I cannot be certain.

Q.—Was it not immediately after your last advance from this fund? A.—What was the date of my last advance? I will try to fix it if I can for you.

Q.—May 26, 1874, it is stated to be. Now, Sir, was not that transfer of the *Golden Age* made on the exhaustion of the last payment of this fund? A.—I do not think it was. That is my best recollection of it. I do not think it was, Mr. Tracy. I will try to fix it for you.

Q.—Can you tell whether it was one or two or three months after that? A.—I cannot tell anything about it.

Q.—From the time you received this money in May, 1873, until it was exhausted, had Mr. Tilton any source of revenue, to your knowledge, except this fund? A.—I do not know that he had, Sir.

Q.—Now, did this account stop of itself, and were applications made and refused by you because there was no money? A.—They were stopped by me when the account was out.

Q.—Were there applications which you refused? A.—I don't recollect.

The Court—He has answered that before. There were none.

Mr. Tracy—Has any of this money been returned to you? A.—Not yet. [Laughter.]

The Court—Go on, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—It is now 4 o'clock, if your Honor please.

THE COURT ANXIOUS TO CLOSE THE EXAMINATION.

The Court—I thought that this cross-examination would close to-day. Our reputation is at stake, professionally and judicially. Here is a witness who has been four and a half days on the stand under cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—And was three days in his direct examination.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir.

Mr. Moulton—I will stay all night, if your Honor please, as far as I am concerned.

The Court—It is a matter of economy for all concerned that this cross-examination should be finished to-night.

Mr. Tracy—It is impossible to finish the examination to-night.

The Court—When is it likely that this cross-examination will finish?

Mr. Tracy—I hope that it will be finished early on Monday. I expected when I came into court this morning that it would be finished this afternoon. It looks now as if it would be finished early on Monday.

The Court—I think that it ought to be finished to-night, and I hope it will be finished early on Monday.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, you must remember that it takes a great deal of time to get through these matters.

The Court—I really think that we ought to sit earlier and later, and somehow dispose of the witness. It seems to be oppressive, really. The value of your own time ought to be taken into consideration, and this examination speedily closed.

Mr. Evarts—We feel, if your Honor please, this pressure very much, but the feeling of counsel on both sides has been that we will make no real gain of time by prolonging the hours of the session. This is the feeling, Sir. It is no pleasure to us to prolong this examination. As your Honor suggests, it is very burdensome to us.

The Court—I wish the audience to keep their seats and remain perfectly still.

Mr. Evarts—We are through with this branch, and we shall try not to consume much time on Monday in our further cross-examination of the witness.

The Court (to the jury)—Please be in your seats at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Mallison (Clerk)—This branch of the court stands adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT ELIOT—HEARTY ENCOURAGEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The annual reports of the President and the Treasurer of Harvard College have just been published. President Eliot calls attention to the severe losses the University has sustained by death during the past year. Four professors, each eminent in his department of instruction, have died: Louis Agassiz, Professor of Zoology and Geology; George Derby, Professor of Hygiene: Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; and Jeffries Wyman, Hersey Professor of Anatomy. After noting the appointments made to fill most of the places thus made vacant, President Eliot calls attention to the fact that of the young men received into the college during the last eight years less than one-third have come from public schools. This the President regards as especially lamentable, inasmuch as private schools and private tuition being as a rule expensive, the children of the poor are deprived of the advantages which the rich enjoy. Various remedies are suggested for this state of affairs, the most important one being the multiplication of endowed schools or the establishment of public schools on the plan of the Boston Latin School. Passing from this subject the report alludes to the experiment of the College Government in abolishing the use of marks of censure as means of compelling Seniors to attend church, prayers, recitations, and lectures. The experiment, it appears, is going on quietly, without causing any striking change in the habits of the students; but it is already apparent that one year is quite too short a time for a satisfactory trial of the new system. The President states that the corporation have done all in their power to promote the physical exercises of the students. They built last Spring an additional boat-house on the river-bank, to be conducted upon a new plan which promised to increase greatly the number of students who rowed. The house is let to a boat-builder, who provides boats of all sizes for the use of those students who pay him fifteen dollars apiece for the season. He takes care of the boats, and of the boats, and provides all necessary attendance. The student is no longer obliged to own a boat, or to belong to a club which owns a boat, or to get admitted to a racing crew, in order to enjoy the healthful exercise of rowing. This arrangement has worked so well that it is likely to be extended. The Jarvis and Holmes fields, which have been bought within a few years for the use of the students, are, of course, large investments which yield no income; but the games and sports which go on there are so various, that a very considerable number of students get exhilarating open-air exercise upon these fields during the Autumn, Spring, and Summer months; and the corporation are well satisfied that the moral and physical effects of these sports are alike salutary, and that the investment is an indispensable one. Base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, running, jumping, and various other athletic exercises, are practised there during October, November, April, May and June. While the corporation have given the best possible evidence of their desire to foster these manly sports, they have felt compelled to discourage, by every means in their power, the association of students with the class of persons who make their living by practising or exhibiting these games; to dissuade students from making athletic sports the main business, instead of one of the incidental pleasures, of their college lives; and to prohibit altogether the taking of money for admission to witness the sports upon the college play-grounds. During the months of December, January, February and March, the gymnasium is the main reliance of the students for exercise other than walking. Bowling, boxing, and fencing are there provided for, as well as the ordinary gymnastic exercises. The annual cost of carrying on the gymnasium is from sixteen hundred to two thousand dollars. The present accommodations of the gymnasium are regarded as too cramped, and numerous additions in this department are suggested. Compulsory physical exercises, President Eliot says, would not be in harmony with the general spirit and method of the University, and are indeed hardly suitable for young men over eighteen years of age. Voluntary efforts in this direction are heartily encouraged, however. It is noted that within the last twenty years the average physique of the students of Cambridge has decidedly improved in consequence of the increasing interest in manly sports in the University.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

At the last regular meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association, a committee previously appointed to consider the advisability of an annual dinner, reported favorably, and recommended that the banquet be held on Friday, Feb. 5. The Association, at a special meeting, adopted the report of the committee, and appointed a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. R. P. Baker, F. B. Thurber, and Theodore F. Lees, who have completed the necessary arrangements, and the dinner is announced to take place at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on the date recommended by the committee.

LONDON NOTES.

FROM THE PULPIT TO THE STAGE.

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS SERMONS—A CHRISTMAS DISCOURSE—THE SPURGEONIAN STYLE—A LECTURE ON "CANDLES"—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

One of the most successful of our Christmas entertainments has been a comic and religious lecture on "Candles," by the well-known Baptist clergyman, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. It is the fashion among well-bred persons to sneer at this popular preacher, whose pulpit performances are indeed not always in the best taste. Like other men of genius he has marked defects. Poets are sometimes unable to keep permanently sober; and in Mr. Spurgeon we have an orator who, from some innate vice—corresponding, no doubt, to some extreme development in another direction—cannot help, now and then, being vulgar. Mr. Spurgeon is not, as is commonly supposed, a man of little education, and, what would be still worse, no family. He is a man of good birth and connections, and he has a brother in the Church of England who is a very gentlemanly man, indeed, only he can't preach. Now, Mr. Spurgeon, the Baptist, *can* preach. He has the gift of eloquence; and, in addition to a really fine flow of words, possesses a tone—an accent—something, I cannot precisely say what, in his delivery, which compels the attention of all who are within reach of his voice. The first time I heard him, upward of a dozen years ago, I was prejudiced against him, and expected to find him a mere clerical buffoon. Every story that had ever been told of grotesque language employed by clergymen in treating of the most solemn subjects had been revived for the benefit of Mr. Spurgeon, who, in the first place, was made responsible for all the sayings and doings of the late Mr. Rowland Hill, the founder of the chapel which Mr. Spurgeon now occupies. It was evident, too, that a large proportion of the congregation looked upon Mr. Spurgeon simply as a religious low comedian; and every familiar illustration that he made use of was responded to—indeed almost anticipated—by a good deal of unseemly grinning. In commenting on the chapter of the day he had occasion to explain the process of "heaping coals of fire on your enemy's head;" and did so by telling how he had once lent five pounds to a clergyman of the Church of England who had spoken disparagingly of him. In the sermon, treating of the crucifixion, he described in what a sensational reporter would call "realistic" language the physical sufferings of our Saviour on the cross; and from this remarkable and most objectionable portion of his discourse it was evident that Mr. Spurgeon could be seriously as well as comically vulgar. Subsequently he made some really humorous remarks on dilettanteism in religion. Some persons, he said, had critical objections to bring against "justification by faith." Others did not see the beauty of "sanctification by grace," and there are all sorts of ways in which these amateurs would like a religion to be changed so as to suit their own private tastes. "It would be as rational," said Mr. Spurgeon, "to object to the position of the stars in the firmament, and to want this one a little more to the left, that one a little more to the right, the sun somewhat nearer to the earth, the moon a good deal further from the sun. You must take the constellations as they are," he continued, "and not expect that God Almighty will rearrange them like a set of gas-lights for your particular gratification."

Lights, and the absurdity of an individual's expecting to find a religion which will fit him like a glove at all points, seem still—as when I heard him twelve or fourteen years ago—to be Mr. Spurgeon's great subjects. In his Christmas lecture on "Candles," he tells a capital story of a man who was always changing his religion—who gave up the Church of England because he did not like certain portions of the Prayer-Book, and became a Wesleyan; who left the Wesleyans "because they ranted," and joined the Presbyterians; who grew dissatisfied with the Presbyterians because they were "high and dry," and entered the congregation of the Baptists—"with whom." said the Baptist preacher, "it is impossible not to be contented." As he proceeded with his lecture Mr. Spurgeon introduced candles of various kinds and dimensions, in all sorts of candlesticks—from the sordid ginger-bottle of the poverty-stricken hovel to the magnificent candelabrum of the wealthy ritualistic church. Some candles (as he pointed out) would not burn, others burned too quickly; and if it could have been conveniently managed a candle would doubtless have been exhibited burning at both ends. Symbolical lanterns were also displayed, and the lecturer explained that one battered lantern with a very bright light inside was no worse, but a great deal better, than another lantern equally battered, but whose defects were not so apparent by reason of the dullness of the flame within. Sufficiently acquainted with Christmas pieces to be aware that they are expected to end with a great blaze of light, Mr. Spurgeon brought his lecture to a conclusion with a grand illumination, in which figured the humble rush-light, the night-light as used in sick rooms, the tallow candle of low life, the middle-class "composite," the wax taper of polite society, with candelabra lamps, and lanterns of all descriptions and possessing all sorts of mystical significations. On the whole, however, the meaning of the final tableau was—the light of Christianity burning in various forms and with various degrees of purity and intensity. Mr. Spurgeon's very original lecture was so successful that it is to be repeated several times. It is not, perhaps, an exciting, nor even a very refined, entertainment. But it is amusing, and that is more than can be said of the various pantomimes and burlesques brought out in honor of the present festive season.

Although Mr. Spurgeon speaks good English and expresses himself forcibly, and often with much humor, he has no idea of literary ornament, and would probably compare it to the paper frill round a candle, which would burn just as well without it. I fancy that he is even obtuse in some literary points, and his ignorance of literature is what the late Lord Brougham would have called "crass." One writer is to him much the same as another, and I remember his attributing Coleridge's well-known lines on the Rhine at Cologne to Albert Smith! This occurred in a deplorably commonplace lecture—a "vulgar" lecture, in the fullest and truest sense of the word—which Mr. Spurgeon delivered after making a tour through the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, and Italy. In this characteristic discourse he had naturally a good laugh at the superstitious observances of the benighted countries through which he passed; criticising them in the spirit neither of broad church nor of low church, but simply of low comedy and broad farce. The legends of the religious Rhineland, of which the mocking, unbelieving Heine could see the meaning and the beauty, were to the Baptist clergyman stupid inventions. This reminds me of one of Heine's own remarks: "The poet well understands the symbolic idiom of religion and the abstract jargon of philosophy. But neither the philosophers nor the preachers will ever understand the poet."

From Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit to the stage is but a step, and many of our managers would be glad indeed if they could only discover the art of directing their theatres as successfully as Mr. Spurgeon directs his chapel. During the week between Christmas Day and New-Year's Day, our theatres are full, under all circumstances; but when the Christmas holidays come to an end, there will be very few dramatic performances (unless the performances are suddenly changed) which people will care to see. The *Pall Mall Gazette* maintains that at some of the theatres the performances are so dull that their dullness must be the result of design. A correspondent has informed this journal that he went a few nights ago to a theatre where the performance was so devoid of interest that being in very agreeable company, he spent a very pleasant evening, "which," he adds, "would hardly have happened if anything attractive had been presented on the stage." Theatres, however, for confidential couples who do not care to see the performance, will scarcely answer in the long run.

The best theatrical news I have heard for a long time is that relating to the Court Theatre, which in March next passes under the management of Mr. Hare, late of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, with whom will be associated Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, (Madge Robertson,) late of the Haymarket. It is not long since an arrangement was made by which these three admirable artists were all to form part of the Prince of Wales' company, to which Mr. Hare had belonged from the beginning, and which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were about to join. It occurred, however, to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, the managers of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, that Mr. Hare, incomparable in certain comedy parts, would be of no particular use in the "Merchant of Venice," which they proposed to mount; and it at the same time occurred to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal that to play the subordinate parts which, if they consented to appear in the "Merchant of Venice" at all, would certainly fall to their lot, could be of no manner of use to them. Thus, just when everyone thought that the company of the Prince of Wales' Theatre was about to be made one of the strongest in London, it was, in fact, becoming one of the weakest. Mr. Hare was really the best comedy actor the Prince of Wales' Theatre possessed, as Mrs. Kendal was undoubtedly the best comedy actress to be found, not at the Haymarket only, but in all England. Mr. Kendal is a very fair comedian, and an excellent dramatic actor in parts not absolutely tragic. The three managers will not only form an admirable nucleus for a company; there are some plays which, with the assistance of a few subordinates, they would be strong enough in themselves to represent.

The Royalty Theatre is about to be opened under the management of Miss Selina Dolaro, who, until quite lately, had sung for several years at the Philharmonic Theatre with Miss Emily Soldene, whose success she shared. The first piece will be "La Périchole," in which Schneider's part will be, of course, taken by Miss Dolaro herself. S. E.

ART LECTURES AT YALE.

OPENING LECTURE—ITALY PRECEDING THE ART REVIVAL — SECOND LECTURE — CIMABUE AND GIOTTO—THE BEGINNING OF A RETURN TO NATURE IN ART—SKETCH OF THE LIVES AND PRODUCTIONS OF THESE ARTISTS—INFORMAL LECTURES IN ADDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton gave the first of a series of lectures before the Yale Art School on the history of Italian painting last week. The course is designed to cover the period from Cimabue to the death of Michael Angelo, or from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. The opening lecture was of an introductory character, sketching Italian history preceding and related to the art revival. At the close, the screen was used with good effect in presenting representations of Greek painting as preserved in Pompeii.

The second lecture of the course, on Cimabue and Giotto, was delivered last evening. The characteristics of Byzantine art, so widely prevalent at this early period, were first pointed out, and the effect of ecclesiastical influence in repressing spontaneity and naturalness in artistic representation. The pictures of this period which remain are plainly lacking in these elements. The artists dared not disobey the mandates of the Church, which was the chief patron of art, and step by step there was a departure from nature. But emancipation from Byzantine stiffness dawned in the time of Cimabue and Giotto, and a return to nature commenced. Many of Giotto's works show comparative freedom from the trammels of the Byzantine type.

Cimabue was born in 1240, at an important era in Italian art. His death took place in 1302. Little is known of his life, and but few of his works remain. Two Madonnas were especially referred to, which are still in existence, one a work of his early life, the other produced in his later years. In general composition, the latter is like the former. The features are Byzantine, yet the face of the Saviour is wonderful for the age. His life gave a marked impulse to the progress of art toward a freer expression, and to broader and more liberal views. He has been called the father of Italian painting, although his right to this title is disputed.

An interesting incident was related as illustrative of Giotto's early bent toward artistic pursuits, and which was the occasion of his entering upon the study of art under the most favorable auspices. Cimabue found him trying to paint a sheep from life, while tending a flock in the fields, with the aid of such rude materials as he could gather, but with no instructor. Impressed by these promising indications, Cimabue invited him to go to Florence with him, where he soon equaled his master, and made great progress in imitating nature in the art. He, probably, did not entirely escape the pernicious influence of Byzantine art, but his early training in the fields was of great assistance to him in resisting it. He introduced the custom of drawing from life. His portrait of Dante has long been celebrated. It has been restored with considerable success, though now somewhat defaced. In 1301 Giotto was employed to decorate the interior of the Chapel Madonna del'Arena, in Padua, and here are found some of the grandest specimens of his work. There are numerous frescoes, embodying scenes from the lives of the Virgin and our Lord; also, representations of the virtues and vices. Over the altar is a painting of Christ, and above the entrance a picture of the Last Judgment. But painting had not yet freed itself from the power of the Church, and traces of that influence appear in these. Photographs have been taken from all these works. These pictures furnish types for centuries, and as sources of religious sentiment they cannot be excelled. In the pictures illustrating the virtues and vices is recognized a new and hitherto unknown element in art—the representation of abstract ideas. Frescoes by Giotto are also found in the lower Church of St. Francisco, at Assisi. He appears in a still another light. These frescoes represent, allegorically, the virtues for which the order was eminent. But these allegories have had more blame than praise, being exceedingly obscure, without textual explanation, whereas works of art, unless of historical or other special character requiring it, should be complete in themselves, without explanation. The Italian Government has recently ordered this church to be made into a national museum.

Giotto was also celebrated in sculpture and architecture. One of the gates of the Baptistery at Florence was executed by him. He attained great celebrity in his lifetime, and his death, which took place in 1336, when he was seventy years of age, was deeply lamented by all the eminent men of his time. As his works become better known and studied, his genius is more and more recognized, and his great service to Italian painting is becoming better appreciated.

The paintings described by the lecturer were all illustrated on the screen. The lecture was interesting and instructive, the audience select and appreciative, and the course promises to afford a valuable opportunity to those interested in the study of art and its development. On Friday evening of each week an informal discussion of practical art topics will be given, and questions freely asked and answered. Use will also be made of the screen and lantern in exhibiting a second time the views referred to in the regular lectures. The topic for Friday evening of this week will be the "Literature of Painting." A prize of $100 for the best essay on any subject connected with the course is open to all students in the various departments of the university who join the Friday evening class. The subject of the regular lecture next week is "Artists of the Campo Santo."

UNITED STATES COURT BUSINESS.

The continuation of the argument before Judge Blatchford in the suit in equity to restrain the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company from issuing certain bonds, has been put over to next Thursday.....In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court to-day David P. Harris, the Custom-house Inspector convicted of aiding in the smuggling of cigars into this port, is to be arraigned for sentence.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 22.

SENATE.

THE QUESTION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY IN TARIFF REGULATIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, presented the joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty, and expressing the opinion that the subject of trade and commercial intercourse with Canada or any other foreign nation is not a matter for treaty stipulation. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On presenting the resolution, Mr. EDMUNDS said, while he most cheerfully obeyed the instructions of the Legislature of Vermont, he thought that body mistaken in asserting that the subject of trade and commercial intercourse with foreign countries was not a matter for treaty stipulation. He was sorry to differ from the Legislature of his State, for the members of which, individually and collectively, he had the highest respect. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a message sent to Congress by Gen. Washington in support of his views. In February, 1816, the question again arose between the two Houses of Congress, and went to a conference committee, the report of which he read. He was aware that Mr. Choate, in 1844, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in opposition to the views stated by him, and on another occasion Mr. Archer made a similar report, but in 1829, Chief Justice Marshall, in the Supreme Court of the United States, decided that the Senate and the President had the treaty-making power. In conclusion, Mr. Edmunds argued that it was clear to him the power of making treaties was vested in the Senate and President by the Constitution. To say that they had not the power to make any treaty upon the subject of commercial intercourse was to say that which the Constitution did not warrant. When the President negotiated and the Senate ratified a treaty it was binding upon the nation, though the other House of Congress might be called upon to carry out its provisions by suitable legislation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would undertake to show, when this matter came up for consideration, that reciprocity was unknown in the Constitution. Section 8 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between nations, &c., and it was not in the power of the Senate to ratify a treaty which might compel either the raising or lowering of a tariff. He thought the State of Vermont right on the ground which it had taken.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE HOSPITAL FOR NEW-YORK.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the resolution of the American Se

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson. Matinée at 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

PARK THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot—Mlle. Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Captain Kyd—Solon Shingle, &c. Matinée at 2—Dick Turpin—Gunmaker of Moscow.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

It seems that the Treasury Department has prepared bills which, if passed, it is estimated, will secure about thirty-five million dollars additional revenue. This is sought chiefly from tea and coffee, from the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction made in 1872, and from whisky. The first item, our correspondent gathers from the tone of the members, will be received with favor, the second is uncertain, and the third is likely to be disapproved. We shall await with interest Mr. DAWES' explanation of the propositions of the Treasury Department.

The third week of the Beecher trial is over, and the bill has been signed which enables the court to prolong its session. The general understanding is that the case for the prosecution will still take about six weeks to get through, and the case for the defense, with speeches of counsel, the summing up of the Judge, and other business, will probably occupy six or eight weeks more. An enormous number of questions have been put to MOULTON, all of which, we presume, are important; although to the lay mind they seem very loose and discursive in their character. A bit of close and searching cross-examination would be a novelty in the reports—but cross-examination is a difficult art, and MOULTON seems to be a difficult witness. The public, which is criticising the lawyers rather freely, must remember that many delicate points occur in the course of a trial, concerning which outsiders are not able to form a competent opinion. A question, for instance, which looks very trivial may have a good deal hidden behind it. On one point, and it is a great one, all are agreed—that Judge NEILSON is presiding over this painful trial with an impartiality which is worthy of his good name, and which contrasts strongly with the storm of passion the proceedings have aroused on all sides.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, went over the old ground yesterday touching the Louisiana case, making an elaborate argument to show that the body which was organized by and made up of the Conservatives was not a legal body, and that the five men who were taken out were not at the time entitled to remain. Mr. THURMAN, with that happy irrelevancy which seems to be inseparable from the discussion of this wretched business, asked Mr. SHERMAN if the Legislature which elected PINCHBACK did not seat five men just as the Conservatives recently did. Neither party seems to care to meet with directness the issues that are really important, which are: Had the Governor any right to decide as to the claim of the five men he caused to be removed? Had the United States troops any authority for aiding him in removing them? And, finally, had the Conservatives any right to call in the commander of the troops to keep the Republicans quiet, while they took possession? Any discussion on this particular question outside of these issues, seems to us useless, and, indeed, any discussion of these points might well give place to some effort to remedy the evils which undoubtedly exist on both sides in Louisiana.

To judge from Mr. IRWIN'S testimony yesterday, it rests with Congressman SCHUMAKER to say whether any members of the House or Senate were bribed to vote for the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill. SCHUMAKER was evidently the responsible director of the lobby operations, and the chief distributing agent of the corruption fund. Unless his very treacherous memory can be refreshed, the committee will probably have to give up their attempt to find who were the legislators that sold their votes. The hundred thousand dollars retainer to the brother-in-law of ex-Senator COLE was obviously the "consideration" which the latter received for taking the "laboring oar" of the measure in the upper house. Some of the reasons for which money was paid are sufficiently curious. The services of WILLIAM A. MORAN, for example, largely consisted in sending newspaper correspondence all over the country, and thus "keeping the public mind fresh and sweet." Driblets of some $1,500 apiece were thrown to Washington newspapers—the estimate of their influence being evidently lower than that placed upon the services of the meanest whipper-in of the lobby. Mr. SAMUEL A. HATCH was paid about $30,000, chiefly on the ground of being "a large, handsome, talented man." The rather incoherent testimony of the city editor of the *Tribune* seems to show that he took part in a conversation at DELMONICO'S, at which OAKEY HALL said to Order of Arrest Clerk JARVIS that they "could tell about WOOD and Pacific Mail." HALL has, however, denied saying anything of the kind, though SHANKS avers that when reminded of the conversation, HALL said "he did not mean to use Mr. WOOD'S name, but that of Mr. STOCKWELL." Another member of the *Tribune* staff failed to recollect having communicated to Mr. REID any such rumor as was attributed to him. The evidence of both these witnesses is an instructive commentary upon the *Tribune's* method of collecting information.

One result of the long search for the missing Ross child has been the discovery of an unexpectedly large number of stolen children. For example, a dispatch from the interior of this State tells of a stolen boy in an asylum at Cooperstown, taken from a circus company, and at first supposed to be CHARLIE ROSS. It is amazing how many friendless, stray children have been found since the search began. It should be remembered, too, that only boys somewhat resembling the Ross child have been produced. How many children of different descriptions, boys and girls, are not heard of at all, we can only guess. The business of kidnapping children is by no means confined to those who carry it on for the sake of gaining a ransom.

As in China everything hinges on what is known as the Foreign Intercourse question, the reported approaching death of the young Emperor is a serious matter to Western nations. Prince KUNG, who has long been Regent and Prime Minister, lately degraded, but now restored, is friendly to foreigners and liberal in his policy. The present Emperor is yet a youth, and KUNG is supposed to be the power behind the throne. The next heir to the throne, whoever he may be, would be at once an object of great solicitude to the civilized nations now anxiously endeavoring to secure modifications of existing commercial treaties, and to England, where the largest trade with China centres, any change of dynasty would be a momentous event. The Emperor has no children, and the succession may cause turmoil in China as well as elsewhere.

M. VENTAVON'S bill which was the cause of so much commotion in the French Assembly, on Thursday, was yesterday passed to a second reading by 557 votes, against 146. This is encouraging progress. But it was not accomplished without much acrimonious debate, during which JULES FAVRE gave both Legitimists and Bonapartists a piece of his mind, and took occasion to urge the definitive establishment of the Republic. The bill in its present stage will be made the theme of much heated discussion, and "incidents" of a stormy nature may be expected. Nothing could be more ridiculous, however, than the menacing attitude assumed by the Legitimists because of the bill's temporary success. The opposition of that faction can do little harm. It is announced that the bill creating a Senate will be debated next Monday.

It is evident from the result of last night's caucus of the Republican members of the Wisconsin Legislature, that Senator CARPENTER never was in any serious danger of losing his seat. On the first formal ballot he received forty-four votes out of fifty-nine members present. The choice was thereupon made unanimous, and Senator CARPENTER'S re-election was secured. Mr. CARPENTER'S claim upon the suffrages of Wisconsin has certainly not been weakened by the meanness and injustice of the attacks to which he has been subjected by journals like the New-York *Tribune*. His re-election will be hailed with satisfaction by all who appreciate the necessity for statesmanlike ability and power of popular influence in the United States Senate.

THE DANGERS OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have already frequently pointed out the grave risks attending a Presidential election, and the revival of Mr. MORTON'S constitutional amendment on this subject will once more bring them to the public attention. The facts are sufficiently familiar, and many of our most careful public men have in the past commented on them, and sought for some change in the Constitution that should remedy the defect which undoubtedly exists. Mr. MORTON has grouped these facts very clearly and forcibly in the speeches which he has made on the subject, and it is to be hoped that he will be seconded in his efforts to arouse public opinion with reference to it.

The present method of electing the President and Vice President is both an anomaly and a product of ideas which have entirely passed away. It is out of harmony with the remainder of the machinery of our Government, and it is out of date. Briefly described, as it exists in law and in fact, it is this: The voters in each State choose a number of electors equal to the number of their Representatives and Senators. These electors meet on the same day in all the States, and vote by ballot for President and by another ballot for Vice President. Certificates of the result of these ballots are then sent, sealed, to the President of the Senate. That officer, in the presence of the Senate and the House, opens the certificates, and the votes are then counted. If, in the course of the counting, the vote of any State is objected to by a Senator or Representative, on any ground, the Senate returns to its chamber, and each House takes a vote immediately, without discussion, on the validity of the objection. If either House sustains the objection, the vote of the State is not counted. When the counting is finished, if any candidate for President, or any for Vice President, has received a majority of all the votes of the electors, he is declared elected. If no candidate has received a majority over all others, the names of the three persons having the highest number of votes are submitted to the House of Representatives, and that body proceeds to choose from among them. The vote on this occasion, however, is not taken by count, but by States, each State having one vote, and the vote of a majority of all the States being necessary to produce a choice.

This is the process as it now stands, partly made up from provisions of the Constitution, and partly from what is known as the twenty-second joint rule of Congress. This rule was made in 1865, and regulates the proceedings of the two Houses when any question arises touching the vote of any State. It is obvious that under the method we have described above, very grave injustice may be done, and, since that injustice may be sanctioned by the forms of law, resistance to law may be invited the consequences of which no one can foresee. In the first place, the vote by the Presidential Electors may entirely reverse the popular vote, since, for instance, two hundred thousand votes in New-York, if a minority of the State, would not count at all, while, on the other hand, a majority of a hundred thousand in this State would not count any more than a majority of ten votes. In this way it happened that Mr. POLK in 1844, Gen. TAYLOR in 1848, Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, were elected, though they received less than half the popular vote. Thus, in a period of twenty years, the Presidential chair was occupied for sixteen years by men who were not at the time of election the choice of a majority. This, of itself, is a sufficient evidence of the incongruity of the present system. But it is not by any means the worst instance.

For, in the second place, it may happen that a candidate for President who has received a majority of the electoral votes and a majority of the popular vote may fail to get to the President's chair, and the office may be given to a man who may have received a very small vote — possibly that of only one State, and that State among the smallest. For instance, suppose that in the next canvass there should be a Republican, a Democratic, and an Independent candidate in the field. Suppose that, as between the two former, the vote of all the States except one should be divided in such a way that the vote of Louisiana would decide the issue. Suppose that objection should be made in the House to the vote of that State, and the objection should be sustained by the House. The vote would have to be thrown out. Then if the lack of that vote left, say the Republican candidate without a majority of all the votes, all three names would go to the House, and the vote would be taken by States. If the Independent candidate commanded one small State, and there was no majority by States for either of the others, it is plain that the adherents of one or the other of these might unite with the Independents and elect him. In point of fact, under such a state of things, which is quite possible, a coalition of this kind would have to be made, or there would be no election at all. It is a matter of history that, had the vote of Wisconsin in 1857 been necessary to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, precisely the case we have described would have arisen. The election would have gone to the House, where there would have been no majority for either FREMONT or BUCHANAN, and where FILMORE, whose party had carried its Congressional ticket in Maryland, would have held the balance of power, and might have been elected.

These are some of the contingencies which may arise at any Presidential election under the present system. They are not only possible, but probable, and they can only be avoided by some change in the method of determining the election of President. As Mr. MORTON has pointed out very clearly, that change ought at least to extend to the joint rule now in force. That rule gives the power to any one member of Congress, under certain circumstances which are not unlikely to occur, to throw the election into the House, and to defeat the popular choice by objecting to the reception of the electoral vote of a single State. It is clear that no such objection should have such an effect unless sustained by both Houses. That is the very least amendment that can be made, and that ought to be made by the present Congress, whether it proposes any change in the Constitution or not. As to the constitutional provisions brought forward by Mr. MORTON, and very ably sustained, they deserve candid consideration, as do the arguments by which he supports them.

TAMMANY LEAVEN IN CITY AFFAIRS.

This community has been agreeably surprised to find that Mayor WICKHAM exhibits, so far, no signs of slavish servility to JOHN KELLY. Rumor has it that the new "Boss" is very much disgusted with the Mayor's independence, and certainly nothing could strengthen Mr. WICKHAM more thoroughly with the respectable portion of his fellow-citizens than a permanent widening of the breach which is said to exist between him and the Tammany dictator. The spirit shown by the Mayor has certainly not been imitated by the Board of Aldermen. Tools of the old Ring like SHANDLEY and GROSS, and "survivals" like GUNTZER, LYSAGHT, REILLY, and SHEEY of the disreputable boards of 1869, compared with whom even TWEED'S ascendency seemed respectable, appear to be the ruling spirits of the new board. To furnish political patronage and pickings for themselves, and for the corrupt organization which sustains them, is the beginning and the end of the policy of this precious set of "Home Rulers." From the day of their first meeting, they have diligently applied themselves to this task, and they keep at it with a vigor calculated to fill the public, who have to pay for these things, with serious misgivings.

For example, at Thursday's meeting the board passed a series of resolutions raising the scale of the Sheriff's fees to the exorbitant rates first established for the benefit of JOHN KELLY, audited by the notorious WATSON, and paid by the accommodating CONNOLLY. For conveying prisoners to Blackwell's Island, Sheriff CONNER is to be allowed $1 75 a head, instead of the very liberal fee of one dollar, at which his bills are now audited by the Finance Department. As CONNER will probably follow KELLY'S example, and count those committed to the Work-house and Juvenile Asylum as convicts, the extra seventy-five cents ought to put in the Sheriff's pocket a trifle of some four thousand five hundred dollars a year. A still more outrageous allowance is that of $1 75 for conveying prisoners over the quarter of a mile between the City Prison and the courts. Fifty cents is the present ample allowance for this service, and assuming that the Sheriff conveys in this way six thousand prisoners a year, the Aldermen propose to add an annual contribution of $7,500 to his already huge income. If CONNER follows KELLY'S example of including Police Court convictions in his reports to the Secretary of State, twenty thousand is a very moderate estimate of the annual number on which it is proposed to allow him fifty cents each. In the estimation of some lawyers the present fee of twenty-five cents is exactly double what he is entitled to charge. However that may be, the increased fee involves an obvious swindle of five thousand dollars a year. It is doubtful whether the Sheriff has legal warrant for making any charge at all for summoning jurors for the civil courts. At present he is allowed twenty cents each for summoning jurors in, we believe, both civil and criminal cases. The Aldermen propose to allow him thirty-five cents for this service—the extra fifteen cents amounting on 25,000 jurors a year to $3,750. In one set of resolutions passed at the obvious dictation of Tammany Hall, the Aldermen have therefore provided for cheating the tax-payers out of at least twenty thousand dollars a year for the benefit of an official already grossly overpaid.

The bill introduced in the Assembly transferring the duties and emoluments of the City Marshals to the Sheriff's office is calculated, according to the estimate of our correspondent, to make another addition of $120,000 to the annual fees of the voracious CONNER. It is certainly calculated to deprive the Mayor of the power of appointing thirty-five City Marshals, and to place it in the hands of a servile Tammany politician. This fresh evidence of JOHN KELLY'S growing distrust of Mr. WICKHAM is reassuring, and warrants the hope that the Mayor will have courage enough to veto the resolutions passed in regard to the Sheriff's fees. Alderman HOWLAND made a spirited protest against the passage of these resolutions, but only two Republican members voted with him. Four Republicans—Messrs. MORRIS, BILLINGS, ROBINSON, and SOUTHWORTH—voted with the majority on this question, and it would be interesting to have some explanation of so singular a proceeding. The Mayor can hardly afford to share the responsibility for this job. As will be seen from an item in another column, the Controller has announced his intention of continuing, in spite of the Board of Aldermen, the fight against the exorbitant charges of the Sheriff, as he has heretofore successfully done, both in CONNER'S case and in that of his predecessor, BRENNAN. But these resolutions are obviously calculated to weaken the Controller's position in the courts as against the whole mass of Sheriffs' claims now pending. Mayor WICKHAM ought to see that nothing is left undone on his part to defeat so outrageous a job.

The aldermanic resolutions of inquiry into the management of the Department of Parks is another indication of the hand of the new Ring. That department has always been kept tolerably free from political influence, but the Aldermen have made up their minds that this independence of partisan control shall cease. Some of the questions propounded to the Park Commissioners are, at the present juncture, rather absurd, as for instance, that about the cost and general merits of the sheep-fold. SWEENY and FIELDS, at present in parts unknown, are the proper parties to explain the principles of construction which gave birth to that remarkable specimen of pastoral architecture, unless, indeed, ex-Judge HILTON is as great an admirer as ever of what most people take for a miniature penitentiary. The general drift of the other questions is directed against the system of management which has made Central Park what it is, and what it will no longer be when a gang of trading Democratic politicians succeed in getting it into their hands.

REPUBLICAN SELF-CRITICISM.

Whatever may have been the mistakes made in the application of the methods of reconstruction at the South, and it cannot be denied that there have been mistakes, we must not forget that the work was the gravest and most trying to statesmanlike qualities ever intrusted to a political party in any country. It involved not only political rehabilitation, but social reorganization also. If in eleven years the task has not been entirely or satisfactorily completed—if, indeed, it is far from completion—there is no good occasion for despair of the nation, or of the ultimate result of the plans for reconstructing the Southern States. Full reconstruction and the return of a true national feeling, with the settlement of the race questions which grew out of the overturn of the fabric of Southern society, must be the work of a generation, not of a decade. And perhaps, even after a generation is over, the most we can hope for is a truce between the antagonistic whites and blacks. The division of the negro vote at the South, at the last election, is one of the encouraging signs of the coming of such an era of comparatively good feeling, or at least friendly toleration, between the two races. In the natural course of things, and by every law of human nature, the antagonism between whites and blacks will be maintained and intensified with the continuance of a sharp political division on the line of race and color. But the return to power of the Democratic Party is more likely to aggravate than to allay the deep-seated evils.

The Republican Party, unlike any other we have ever had in this country, is essentially a party of self-criticism. This is the result of the moral elevation of so large a share of its supporters. Self-criticism always accompanies nations and parties, as well as individuals, in their advance to high moral or intellectual standards. The great moral struggle out of which the Republican Party grew has left its ineffaceable mark upon the organization. The consequence is that it is intolerant of its own short-comings, critical of its leaders and their policy, individualized in its opinions, sensitive to charges of corruption, exacting in its demands upon the moral purity and intellectual sincerity of its representatives, studious of the criticisms of its opponents, less solicitous for party advantage than ideal justice, impatient of the tricks and compromises of professional politicians, ever ready, in fact, for all forms of self-criticism and self-disparagement. These are good qualities. They dignify the party, and make allegiance to it something more than blind fidelity. The newspapers which support its policy in general, are not necessarily at the beck and call of "leaders," or "managers," or "committees," or anybody else. Their party fidelity is not held by Republicans to mean servility, or to require total blindness to party faults.

The Republican dissatisfaction with the progress of reconstruction in Louisiana is the best evidence of the desire and purpose of the party to do the South justice. There is no such purpose apparent in the Democratic Party; no evidence even that the constitutional amendments are accepted in good faith. Certainly Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, who spoke at the Louisiana meeting the other night, has not accepted them. He publicly declared, not long before, his conviction that it was the duty of the Democratic Party to undertake a general overturn of the legislation of the last fourteen years. The difference between the Democrat and Republican, so far as concerns the South, is that the one when he speaks of the South and its wrongs and its rights, means the wrongs and the rights of the white people of the South, while the other never fails to remember the claims, and listens to the story, of the black as well as the white citizens of the Southern States. This fact is worth remembering by Republicans who are tempted, by dissatisfaction with particular measures of the Administration, to join publicly in Democratic protests. If the Democrats had ever joined them in protesting against outrages upon the negroes, of which there have been enough, they might with better grace lend their voices to the Democrats in public meetings to declare against Louisiana military interference.

But as a whole, this Republican self-criticism must result in good. It assists in maintaining the purity of the party, and even if it furnishes powder for its enemies or malicious critics, it still tends to its own advantage. If it encourages the Democrats with false hopes, there is no harm done, so long as it strengthens its own purpose to deal honestly with all questions and all men.

COUNTERFEITS.

Everything is counterfeited, nowadays. If the counterfeit can serve the same purpose as the genuine, whether that purpose be good or bad, the base imitation is immediately produced. Of course, bonds, deeds, money, and all sorts of representatives of real value, have been always counterfeited; but spurious imitations of various lawful enterprises, and even current news, are of modern invention. For example, it is found necessary to warn charitable people against impostors who now go about soliciting alms for sufferers by the Western grasshopper scourge. The fact that these insect pests had devastated a considerable portion of Kansas and Nebraska was at once seized upon by designing persons, who traveled the country begging for money for the starving people. There was an unseemly and unfortunate misunderstanding among some of the volunteer associations engaged in collecting funds, one of the home organizations having actually advertised certain men as unauthorized to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Whatever may have been the merits of that dispute—for the advertisement was replied to with bitterness—it is now charged that the Kansas grasshoppers have been used as a means of imposition. The Chicago *Tribune*, in the most positive manner, sets forth that the country is swarming with beggars from that State, who magnify the accounts of privation, and who collect amounts of money in proportion to the size of their stories. The *Tribune* points out that only one county has availed itself of the special legislative authorization to issue bonds for the relief of the people who have been impoverished by the grasshopper plague; and that Kansas is abundantly able to take care of its own sufferers without outside aid. This is a sorry damper to generous people who have contributed of their small means to help those whom they thought were in great distress. And, worse than this, it will make everybody suspicious of future appeals for assistance, to the great injury of those who may be really needy.

Even so legitimate and patriotic an enterprise as the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has been counterfeited by somebody. The Centennial Board of Finance have been obliged to issue a circular warning the public against certain advertisements for local agents and subscription collectors which have appeared in Southern and Western papers. The motive of these advertisements does not appear, unless it is in the statement that the agents for the so-called "Centennial Subscription Bureau" will be paid fifteen dollars per week, and that a prospectus will be sent on receipt of fifteen cents. When we get into political affairs, forgeries are more common than in any other department of activity, unless it may be finance. It is easy to pass around the hat for a charitable purpose, pocket the collection, and decamp; this is a common form of cheat. But to forge letters of recommendation to men who have offices to give, or to counterfeit the signatures and indorsements of influential politicians, is more difficult and dangerous, one must suppose. Yet this sort of fraud is by no means uncommon. Forged papers and cunningly-devised telegrams have actually deceived high public officials, to the undoing of some innocent persons and the advancement of the guilty parties. When it was found, a little while ago, that interference of the military in Southern States was made available as Democratic capital, somebody thought the capital did not accumulate fast enough. A sharp politician procured the circulation through the papers of a telegram relating that one BRAZEE, a United States official in West Virginia, had called on the President for the intervention of the Army and Navy of the United States, as the West Virginia Legislature had assembled, and the negroes were refused their seats in that body. The story was good for twenty-four hours. The "independent press" went into violent hysterics, and we suppose we shall for a long time hear faint re-echoes of their tirades from the far-off wilds of Democratic Oregon. It happens, however, that the West Virginia Legislature had not met; that there are no negroes elected to it, and that "Marshal Brazee" is a weak invention of the enemy.

If this sort of thing keeps on, we shall not be able to say from one day to another what is genuine and what is base imitation. Even gold may be bogus, as well as infrequent; and the Treasury officials inform us that nearly all the issues of Government paper have been imitated, some of them with great success. LINCOLN used to say that the volume of people pouring into Washington in search of "something for nothing" led him to fear that seven-eighths of the population of the country were trying to live off the other eighth. This would be a discouraging view of society; but it does seem as if a very large fraction of our people was attempting to get a dishonest living at the expense of the honest portion. What with adulteration, forgery, and downright counterfeiting, the world is full of fraud. Even the slender phenomena which, for want of a better description, are called spiritualism, have their juggling imitations; and if this is true of "spiritual things," what must we expect in material affairs? It is not true, as some say, that our social and moral fabric is honeycombed all through by dishonesty; but, if things are at their worst just before they begin to mend, it really seems high time that we should see an improvement.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Germany was for centuries a nursery of migratory tribes. In ancient times it was from German recesses that most of those nations issued which overran the south and west of Europe. To-day, although the economical and social conditions of the world have changed, Germany still ranks high among those nations which sends out its sons to win their bread in foreign lands.

Various causes may be assigned for the readiness with which Germans leave their native land. Some of these are general, others special. Among the former may be mentioned the prolific qualities of the race, the insufficiency of their geographical area, the limited fruitfulness of their soil, the natural desire inherent in most men to improve their condition, the action of democratic and cosmopolitan ideas, and a belief that the German element is the leaven by which humanity is to be raised to higher destinies. The special causes are the accidental pressure of hard times, successive failures of crops, with their attendant distress, political disturbances and complications, and more particularly war and its train of evils.

How much depends upon the latter cause is shown by the report of the Commissioners of Emigration. The year following the battle of Sadowa, where Prussian supremacy triumphantly asserted itself, gave nearly one-third more emigrants than the year preceding. The same thing happened in the two years immediately following the Franco-German war. From official statistics we learn that during the year 1872, more than eighty thousand emigrants left Germany by way of Bremen alone. This is by far the highest record sine 1855. The increase was most marked in the provinces of Prussia, Posen, and Pomerania. It rose there to twice and three times what it had been. This does not seem calculated to give a very high conception of the actual warlike propensities of the German people, or of their devotion to the rule which Prince BISMARCK has victoriously set over them, but it is not surprising. It would be interesting to know how many Germans that rule has alienated from that Fatherland, which in reality cannot be so loving and lovely now as it appears in the songs of KOERNER, UHLAND, and NOVALIS.

Neither do the successes of the Germans in their war with France, and the enormous war indemnity which they levied on their smitten foe, appear to have greatly improved the internal condition of their country, at least so far as emigration is concerned. Though there has been a considerable falling off within the last year, the figure reached is still much higher than it was in any year from 1855 to 1864, and the reduction it underwent, as compared with the years immediately preceding, is probably owing to other causes than a sudden rise in either patriotic attachment or national prosperity.

Referring to the milliards paid by France, the *Volkszeitung* had said as early as 1871, that, far from making Germany rich, they would disappear as in a gulf, and would do no more good than a drop of water in a barren desert. The prediction bids fair to prove true. The influx of French gold has produced an economical revolution thus far marked by numerous disasters. An unsound craving for wealth has suddenly taken hold of a people who were formerly distinguished for prudence and even parsimony; and they have plunged feverishly into a pool of speculation, stock-jobbing, and gambling from which it is almost impossible for them to emerge clean and unhurt. Neither has German industry and trade received a favorable impulse. At the latest fair at Leipzig the manufacturers of Prussia, Saxony, and Baden lost large sums of money. The working men alone have contrived to make some capital—they have claimed and obtained an increase of salary and reduction of working hours.

As regards the lands whither the tide of German emigration flows, the United States stand at the head of the list. More than nine-tenths of the sons and daughters of the Fatherland, seeking to better their condition by a change of home, settle in our Middle and Western States. Most of them bring muscle, nerve, industry, brain, and capital. They get in return all those good things of life of which they know but little under the paternal sway of King or Kaiser. It is a gain for both the settlers and the soil on which they settle. There is, however, one party not quite so well pleased, and that is the German Government. That can hardly be expected to see with indifferent eye thousands of able-bodied men becoming unmindful of the debt they owe their country and rejecting the civilizing influences of Prussian military drill. The German Empire, built, as it has been, with sinew and blood, needs all the "*chair à canon*" it can get. Emigration is one of those things which a patriot of Prince BISMARCK'S stamp dislikes fiercely. He is said to have contemplated legislative measures by which to check its course. In the meantime the press has been set against it. Pictures have been drawn of foreign lands such as would be likely to discourage the desire of moving thither. The *Husland of Stuttgart*, a geographical publication of no mean pretensions, even went to work some time ago to describe our Republic in disparaging colors, contrasting most unfavorably its democratic institutions with the imperial grandeur of Germany, and pointing out imaginary shortcomings and symptoms of decay. Such trickery, however, will not do. Germans will continue to emigrate as long as their Government does not make them as happy, as wealthy, and as free at home as they can become elsewhere. *Ubi bene ibi patria* seems to be the watchword of many of them, and if they have been coming to this country in such large numbers it is because they are sure to find bread, peace, and abundant room, as well as liberty of labor and equality of success, provided only they put forth the requisite energy.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE PARK.

A change of programme at the Park Theatre, last evening, caused "La Fille de Madame Angot" to take the place of "Le Voyage en Chine." Lecocq's opera is always welcome; its story is full of amusing incident, and the light and sparkling music illustrating it has about it a refinement which no other opera bouffe score possesses. The familiar libretto was acted with the vivacity inseparable from French performers, and the familiar songs were sung expressively, though with something less than the usual precision. We were disappointed in Mlle. Berthe Girardin, who appears to be an intelligent and experienced *comédienne*, but lacks voice. Mlle. Girardin was a pretty and lively *Clairette*, but prettiness and liveliness are not the only requisites of the part, and it was plain from the first that the lady was overtaxed. Mlle. Minelly bore off the honors of the representation as *Mlle. Lange*; M. De Quercy dealt easily and successfully with *Ange Pitou*; M. Duplan contributed his funny sketch of *Louchard* to the entertainment, and the remaining rôles were filled respectively by MM. Valaire, Genot, and Davalis, and by Mlle. Kid. Liberal applause and several encores indicated that "La Fille de Madame Angot" may be depended upon to keep the boards, with satisfaction to all concerned, until "Giroflé Giroflà" is ready for production.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The regular Saturday matinée recital of "The Shaughraun" occurs at Wallack's Theatre today. Mr. Boucicault's newest drama is still represented by all the artists who appeared in it when it was produced some weeks ago; its almost unparalleled success has not led to any disregard of the thousand and one details the combination of which make up a perfect ensemble; and the anxiety on the part of the public to witness the play is as general and as lively as ever. Mr. Wallack and Mr. Boucicault have, with Voltaire's hero, the best of reasons for thinking that all is for the best in this best of worlds.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly has at length hit upon a very attractive play, for "Women of the Day" draws large audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and seems likely to have a lengthened run. The comedy, from an artistic standpoint, is not without demerits, but it has been evident, from the night of its production, that its performance by the artists whom Mr. Daly has steadily kept before the public, has many traits of a kind to commend it to appreciation. A matinée recital of "Women of the Day" occurs this afternoon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The matinée recital of "Twixt Axe and Crown," at this house, this afternoon, will be the last day rehearsal but one, Mr. Taylor's fine piece and Mrs. Rousby's pleasing personation of *Elizabeth* will have. As Mrs. Rousby will soon depart on a lengthened tour through the States, play-goers who have thus far missed her performance should not delay.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" maintains its hold upon the play-going public, and there is no perceptible change in the numbers of the nightly audiences at the Union Square Theatre. "The Two Orphans" is still acted by the large and efficient company concerned in its earliest representation, and a performance remarkably good when first offered having become still better by frequent repetition, the tidings that the house is filled nightly have no strange ring about them. The usual matinée is set down for today.

BRIEF MENTION.

A Philharmonic concert occurs this evening at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Henry Botman is to sing.... Mr. George Rignold, of Booth's Theatre, arrived from England yesterday.... In addition to the matinee performances referred to above, the amusement-seeker can visit any of a dozen other places this afternoon. He can enjoy Mr. Maccabe's labors at Robinson's Hall, or look upon the sports at the Hippodrome. He can witness an agreeable dramatic representation—that of "Little Em'ly"—at Booth's, or attend the regular *après-midi* entertainment at Wood's Museum. Finally, if he prefers a variety programme, his taste will be gratified at the Olympic, while, if he has a *penchant* for minstrelsy, he may be reminded that at Bryant's Opera-house, and at the San Francisco Minstrels he will find exactly what he desires in that particular line.

REGULATING TELEGRAPH RATES IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—In the House today a bill was introduced to regulate telegraph companies, and to fix a scale of charges, which run from twenty cents for ten words for fifty miles or less, to fifty cents for ten words for over four hundred miles, and ten cents for each additional one hundred miles. Violations of this act make the companies liable for not less than one hundred dollars for each offense. The bill also requires the different telegraph companies to pro rate with each other.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—Last night John Claflin, of Marlboro, a discharged employe of G. B. Brigham, of Westboro, called Mr. Melville Walker, a member of the firm, to his house, and drawing a pistol, and exclaiming "That's the kind of man I am," fired twice. One ball passed through Walker's cheek and jaw, causing a painful, but not dangerous, wound. Walker seized Claflin, and after a struggle succeeded in getting away. Claflin, whose motive was revenge, is now under arrest.

ALBANY.

ANOTHER DAY OF SLOW AND UNINTERESTING LEGISLATION.

THE ADJOURNMENT FARCE—HOME RULE THE CRY FOR NEW-YORK — INDIAN LEASES—A BILL TO FURTHER ENRICH THE SHERIFF OF NEW-YORK—RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

Nothing could well be more insipid or wearisome to listen to than the proceedings of to-day in the Legislature, the main point of difference between the action of the two Houses being that in the Assembly the tediousness was allowed to drag along for over two hours, while in the Senate it was cut short after thirty minutes' existence. And now both Houses stand adjourned to Monday night. The question of the adjournment over Sunday has, at the outset of every session for years past, been a matter of much honey-fugled debate in which members have endeavored to get themselves "on record," so that they may appear before their constituents as industrious members, solicitous only that the public business shall be speedily transacted and well, and that afterward they, the members, may go home to attend to their private affairs. There was no proper opportunity presented for the display of this sort of twaddle—for it is in fact and spirit nothing but twaddle—until to-day, and then this annual dress-parade was permitted to occupy one-half the time of the Assembly, and resulted, as every one expected it would, in the adoption of a resolution of adjournment as above stated. No action whatever was taken fixing the hour of adjournment and reassembling at the close of each week for the session, beyond voting down a resolution that hereafter the Assembly should adjourn from Friday to Monday evening only, at the end of each alternate week, and that for the intervening weeks they should sit on Saturdays and Mondays.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Not more than three or four measures were introduced or brought up in the House which merit any notice whatever. One of these was the presentation by Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, of a bill to put the service of all processes issuing from courts of record in this State into the hands of Sheriffs. It will be seen, of course, that this big bill with a "little joker" in it is drawn so as to meet the requirements of the amended Constitution prohibiting special legislation, but the actual aim and, if passed, the effect of the bill will be special legislation of the most pointed kind. The facts about this bill are these: Sheriff Conner, of New-York City, has the Tammany instinct of desiring to grasp all the fees and patronage possible, and this bill is intended to wipe out the thirty-five City Marshals of New-York City, so far as their duties and earnings are connected with, or derived from, the Marine Court. This subject has already been one of wide discussion and interest in THE TIMES, and the movement is pretty well understood by the people of New-York. Hitherto the Sheriff of New-York City has usually been content with the already tremendous emoluments of his office; but now, and in this way—after having the judgment of a court in a test case, holding that such a transfer of duty, power, and patronage would be illegal—this attempt is made to make the law conform to political and individual avarice. It will swell Sheriff Conner's fees by at least one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per year, and cause an addition to his staff of deputies of some twenty new appointees. Orlando L. Stewart, the Tammany political proselyte, brought the bill here a day or two ago, and has been busily at work getting it on its legs, and trying to make friends, or, in other words, lobbying for it.

A HOME RULE CRY FOR NEW-YORK.

Mr. Brogan, of New-York, got up a little diversion by calling from the table a resolution introduced by him yesterday in relation to the unemployed poor of New-York, sympathizing with them in their destitution, condemning the conduct of the heads or Commissioners in charge of departments for not pushing forward works of public improvement, so as to give labor to these idle poor, and calling on the Mayor and Common Council to take action looking to the prosecution of works of public character. Quite a ripple of debate sprang up on the motion to adopt the resolution, Mr. Waebner, of New-York, expressing himself strongly in favor of home rule, and stating that he believed the Municipal authorities of New-York needed no advice on this matter, as they were doubtless better informed as to the condition and needs of the unemployed in that City than this Legislature was, and better understood the immediate embarrassments in the way of present prosecution of the local enterprises or works alluded to. Mr. Daly, of New-York, also spoke against the resolution, saying that, while all the members of this House were, beyond question, in sympathy with the willing but unemployed and suffering working people, he could not do otherwise than oppose this resolution as being in effect an unwarranted and unnecessary and useless interference with the local affairs of New-York. His colleague, (Mr. Brogan,) he thought, had served his purpose by raising the question here and having the feeling of the House and its sympathies on the subject placed before the people. During the debate, which, however, was at no time peculiarly meritorious in its treatment of the subject, Mr. Russell, of Wayne, expressed the opinion that it would be the wisest plan for this body to let New-York City take care of its own affairs, so far as possible, especially as to matters like this, for upon the evidence or information now before the House there might be many reasons why the departments referred to could not push forward public works at present. The resolution was lost, but was finally referred to the Committee on Cities.

DEBATE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Sendder, of Cattaraugus, offered a resolution calling on Congress to confirm leases of lands in the reservations of this State on behalf of Indians owning them, which leases have been already ratified by the State. A very lively discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Alvord of Onondaga, Petty of Suffolk, and Seward of New-York participated, Mr. Petty taking strong ground in defense of the Indians, and claiming that they were the wards alike of the State and Federal Governments, and that no lease executed by the State as the guardian of these Indians was valid unless confirmed by the action of Congress. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, offered a preamble and resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Stephen J. Colahan, Democratic member elect from Kings County, and on his motion they were adopted and made a special order for Thursday next, when the Assembly will pay a proper tribute to the character and public services of the deceased.

The bill reported favorably from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for a repeal of the act passed in 1874 repealing an act to exempt the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company from taxation, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but not disposed of. The remaining business of the day's session was of the most commonplace and uninteresting description.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A report has been very generally prevalent here to-day, to the effect that Attorney General Pratt will shortly resign his office. The grounds alleged for his forthcoming action are that he is by no means wealthy, or what may be termed independent in fortune, and that his salary is too small to enable him to maintain his proper social position. He is possessed of a very large and lucrative private practice, and his continuance in office will only result in the loss of this practice while making no adequate return in other respects.

THE BEECHER-TILTON LEGISLATION.

The bill to extend or continue the terms of the Brooklyn City Court, under which the Beecher-Tilton trial may become a perpetual one, was passed to-day in the Senate, and received the approval of the Governor before 1 o'clock P. M.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The business of the Senate to-day was to a large extent a repetition of that transacted yesterday by the Assembly. Of this description was the bill to enable the City Court of Brooklyn to extend its terms. It passed without difficulty or opposition, and without remark, except that Senator Robertson said that it had been approved by Judge Neilson and the counsel on both sides of the case. The Railroad bill, too, which was fully given in THE TIMES when it was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Johnson, of Oswego, and which is thought to be a measure of some importance, was to-day introduced into the Senate by Senator Connelly. Its most striking feature is that it extends to railroads built in tunnels under ground or water all the rights and privileges which the act of 1850 extended to railroads built upon the surface. In addition to this there are in the bill very specific provisions as to the manner in which an underground railroad built partly in another State, but having a terminus in a city of this State, may acquire real estate for depots, &c., and may construct its tunnel under the streets of such city. From this there would appear to be very good reason for supposing that the bill has some connection with the proposed tunnel under the Hudson River from Jersey City to New-York.

Another matter in which the Senate to-day concurred in the action of the Assembly was in the passage of the resolutions which protest against the manner in which the present "improvement" of the Kill von Kull is being prosecuted.

Of original action on the part of the Senate, there was to-day very little, and that was initiated by Senators Lowery and Kellogg. Senator Lowery introduced a petition from Prof. Mears, of Hamilton College, asking for a "unification" of the educational system of the State. Of itself this is not very explicit, and the petition throws no additional light on the subject. It is understood, however, that what is desired is a consolidation of the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the Board of Regents of the State University. As the matter now stands, both the Superintendent and the board perform pretty nearly the same duties, and they each present an annual report to the Legislature. To avoid this it is proposed that the Board of Regents be reduced in number, and that the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction be abolished at the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, or that, if the office be continued, it be subordinate to the Board of Regents, which shall alone be responsible to the Legislature, and report thereto.

Senator Kellogg introduced a bill which has for its object the relief of our crowded Circuit Courts from actions for slander, malicious prosecutions, and assault and battery, by providing that the plaintiff shall not recover costs unless he also recovers $250 damages. The tendency of this provision to induce the bringing of this very numerous class of actions in other courts is easily obvious. The effect of the act will be of especial benefit in towns and the smaller cities.

THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

WHY THE CONTROLLER WILL NOT PAY THE BILLS PRESENTED—THE ESTIMATES OF MR. GREEN AND THE SHERIFF COMPARED.

In fixing the rates of compensation for the special services of the Sheriff on Thursday last, the Board of Aldermen based their right to such action on the strength of an opinion which Alderman Purroy said was furnished by the Corporation Counsel, and which held that when the Consolidation act wiped out the Board of Supervisors its powers to fix the Sheriff's rates, excepting those settled by statute, became vested in the Board of Aldermen. According to Deputy Controller Earle, however, the late action of the board can have no possible effect upon the ultimatum of the Finance Department as to the excessiveness of the charges, and the refusal of the department to audit the bills at the rates charged by the Sheriff, which are in accordance with the scale authorized by the Aldermen. Before consenting to audit the bills from the Sheriff's Office, the Controller will demand as he has done since the early part of 1873, a deduction of about two-thirds of the bills previously presented, which would average the rates as follows: For conveying prisoners to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, $1; conveying prisoners from the City Prison to the Courts of Oyer and Trminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions and back to the City Prison, fifty cents; making reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions, twenty-five cents; summoning panels of Grand Jurors for Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions, (fixed by statute,) $10; summoning petit jurors, twenty cents; summoning constables to attend the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Civil Courts, fifty cents; advertising the proclamation of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, $27; making of proclamation, $4 85. It is averred by Mr. Earle that the charge of $1 75 for conveying prisoners from the City Prison to the courts and Blackwell's Island is excessive, from the fact that any private individual could do it at fifty cents per head and make money by the operation, the distance to the courts being scarcely a quarter of a mile, while the distance to the islands does not exceed five miles, about half of the latter being traveled over on board the boat of the Department of Charities and Correction. The entire question is one to be settled by the courts. They must decide whether to uphold the rates re-established by the Board of Alderman or those suggested as a fair allowance by the Auditors in the Finance Department. If they sustain the former, the decision will provide a strong basis for the legal proceedings brought by ex-Sheriff Brennan to recover back claims, and which have been pending before the courts for the past two years, and give the present Sheriff and his successors the benefit of exorbitant charges. The Controller claims that the Consolidation act gives his department the power to audit all bills, and, on the strength of this, he questions the right of the Board of Aldermen to establish any fees.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONTEST—THE DISPOSITION OF THE "LEECH CUP."

A meeting of the joint committees appointed by the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club was held at the office of Col. Wingate, No. 194 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. On motion of Gen. Woodward, Col. Wingate was elected chairman, and Capt. L. G. T. Bruce Secretary. A letter from Major A. B. Leech, of Dublin, was next read by Col. Wingate, extending the hospitalities of his residence to the team which should be selected to take part in the International Match at Dollymount, Ireland, next Summer. On motion of Col. Gildersleeve, it was resolved not to accept the invitation, but to send a suitable acknowledgment to Major Leech in recognition of his courtesy. Gen. Woodward offered a motion providing for the appointment of a subcommittee to ascertain and raise the amount of money required to pay the expenses of the team selected for the International match, which was carried, and Gen. Woodward, Hon. D. W. Judd, Cols. Wingate, and Gildersleeve, and C. T. Alford were appointed. Capt. Fulton, Gen. McMahon, and Mr. J. T. B. Collins were appointed as a committee to organize a method for selecting the team. The following resolution was adopted in reference to the disposition of the silver cup presented by Major Leech to the Amateur Rifle Club last year for perpetual competition:

Resolved, That to commemorate the recent victory of the American team in the international rifle match, and as a mark of respect to the donor, the silver cup presented by Major A. B. Leech shall be known as the "Leech Cup," and shall be competed for annually upon the first Saturday in June, at the range, Creedmoor, Long Island, under the following conditions: Rifles, any not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; sights, ammunition, targets, and marking to be according to the printed regulations governing rifle-practice at Creedmoor; any position, but no artificial rests to be used either for the rifle or person of the competitor; the match to be open to all citizens of the United States, regardless of nationality, and under the supervision of the Amateur Rifle Club.

On motion of Capt. Fulton, it was resolved that the winner of the prize at each competition should be required to give bonds for the safe custody of the trophy, and to guarantee its return to the club at the expiration of the current year. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

AN OIL-LAND SPECULATION.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, was concluded a case in which Mrs. Mary T. Cowles sued to recover from John H. Watson ten thousand dollars as damages for alleged false representations. The alleged false representations related to the prospective profits of a speculation in Pennsylvania oil-lands, whereby plaintiff was induced to invest five thousand dollars, which she subsequently lost. The evidence was conflicting as to the representations, and it appeared in testimony for defendant that plaintiff could at one time have sold her shares for two thousand dollars advance. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for six cents damages.

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A SORE THROAT is soon relieved by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders.—*Advertisement.*

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway. Elegant WEDDING and FANCY CARDS. Orders of Dateing. Crests. Monograms.

A Modern Way and a Mean Way to Go Into the Burglar-Alarm business.

Promise some well-known musical instrument-maker your business for the use of his name as President of your company; adopt my entire burglar-alarm system, which has been so favorably before the public for the last fifteen years; merely make a slight change in the personal appearance of the apparatus; obtain a certain amount of brains by hiring one or two men who have had some experience in my business, learning prices, &c.; tell a very large and a very doubtful story about your improvement; publish eleven reasons why your adopted improvement is the best, every reason of which you can copy almost word for word from my circular and pamphlet; select six hundred prominent names from my published list of customers; append them to your circular in such a way as best calculated to deceive, and without close examination, to lead a majority who see them to think they represent your so-called improvement. Thus you will have a well-organized business, which, if backed up by continued deception, might prove a total failure. My customers, especially those whose names might be thus used, are advised to beware of improvements and companies thus backed up. My impression is that a man who will attempt to deceive in one case will do it in another, and, should such a company be formed, my advice is to stand clear. E. HOLMES, No. 571 Broadway.

All kinds of Alarm and Call Bells, with fifteen years' practical experience, and the names of thousands of our best citizens as reference, whose names are not appropriative, but are our own customers.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

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MARRIED.

HOLLAND—ALLIEN.—On Thursday, 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, PHILIP H. HOLLAND, of Montreal, to ESTELLE LOUISE ALLIEN.

HOWELL—EVANS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, MINNIE L., daughter of Silas C. Evans, Esq., to GEORGE R. HOWELL, all of this City.

LANE—COWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., NATHAN LANE, Jr., to ELLA M., daughter of John Cowell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MILLS—LITTLEJOHN.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, his daughter, Miss JEANNIE LITTLEJOHN, to Mr. THOMAS H. MILLS.

PISTOR—FOULKE.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1875, by Rev. Dr. T. J. Shepherd, PHILIP PISTOR, of New-York, to KATE H., daughter of Richard Foulke, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SMITH—MOORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of John McClave, No. 65 West 130th st., by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. HENRY C. SMITH to Miss LOTTIE A. MOORE, all of this City.

SMITH—WARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Howland, FRED. W. SMITH to ELIZABETH, daughter of Willet C. Ward, Esq., all of this City.

TOWNSEND—HOLBROOK.—On Jan. 21, at the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., assisted by Rev. Frank W. Townsend, EDWIN S. TOWNSEND to FANNIE A., daughter of the late Elliott Holbrook, all of this City.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 21st inst., at his residence, No. 135 East 36th st., LEWIS C. AUSTIN, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORBIERE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, of capillary bronchitis, MARGARET KATE, daughter of George F. and M. E. M. Corbiere, aged 5 months and 24 days.

DE VOE.—At the residence of his father, in Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, CHARLES EDWIN, oldest son of John and the late Annie De Voe, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the True Reformed Dutch Church, corner Perry and 4th sts., New-York City, on Sunday morning, 24th inst., at 10:15 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DWIGHT.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1875, TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 401 East 88th st., at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

FOWLER.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 22, DAVID FOWLER, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Peekskill, on Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GILPIN.—On Friday, Jan. 22, ELIZABETH M., widow of the late Samuel S. Gilpin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner of 20th st. and 4th av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HALL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 22, 1875, at 5:20 A. M., Mrs. MARY ANN HALL, relict of Capt. William Hall, of New-York, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Helen Burnet, No. 106 Rahway av., Elizabeth, on Monday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. The remains of deceased will be taken to Hackettstown, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HART.—On Friday, Jan. 22, ROBERT D. HART, aged 67 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 124 Third place, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. on Sunday.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1875, of pleuro-pneumonia, MERCIE, wife of Norman Hubbard, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 242 Raymond st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 P.M. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

HALLSTED.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, BENJAMIN HALLSTED, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 23d inst., from the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, corner 5th and South 5th sts., at 1:30 o'clock.

HOTCHKISS.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., in the 69th year of his age, GUY C. HOTCHKISS, of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., of Brooklyn.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 42 New-York ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, Jan. 22, 1875, at the residence of Henry S. Seguine, Rossville, Staten Island, Rev. JOHN MORGAN, of New-York City.

McDONALD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, J. GRANT McDONALD, aged 52 years and 11 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 41 West 42d st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PATTERSON.—On Friday, Jan. 22, of pneumonia, Mrs. MARIA PATTERSON, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of Mr. John G. Haviland, No. 169 West 10th st., on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

PRICE.—On Friday, 22d inst., at Hackensack, N. J., MARIA R. PRICE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, RICHARD M. REYNOLDS, in his 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 457 Pacific st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21, 1875, Rev. JAMES M. Y. SMITH, Pastor First Free Methodist Church, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral sermon on Sunday, 24th, at No. 329 West 37th st., by Rev. Thomas S. La Due. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPRINGSTEEN.—At Greeley, Colorado, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, EVERT S. SPRINGSTEEN, in the 28th year of his age, son of John S. and Clarissa Springsteen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARK.—On Thursday, Jan 21, Mrs. ELLEN STARK, widow of Rev. Dr. Andrew Stark.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 285 Warren st., Brooklyn.

WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 22, SARHA A., widow of William J. Warner, of Morristown, N. J., in the 61st year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother, John J. Hill, No. 301 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.

WHITTLESEY.—On Jan. 20, Mr. JOHN WHITTLESEY, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

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The Committee on Contested Seats will meet at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of 6th av., at 8 o'clock on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 27, and 29. The districts will be taken up as follows: Fourth and Eighth Districts on MONDAY, Third and Sixth Districts on WEDNESDAY, Twenty-first and West Farms on FRIDAY. The papers of the contestants will remain in the possession of Geo. W. Lyon, at No. 32 Chambers st., for examination.

By order of the committee,
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THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—Under the head of "New Washington," Mr. G. A. Townsend gives us an account in this month of the changes, or some of them, which have taken place in the national capital since the war. It is accompanied with a profusion of illustrations. The promised article on "Caricature Among the Ancients," by Mr. James Parton, is begun; and next we have a description and history of the French Institute and Academies, from the pen of George M. Towle. Of the first of these the author says:

"The institute is the most famous of literary fraternities, and yet few even in France know how it is composed, what its exercises are, or even what influence it exerts upon the intellectual activity of the age. In one sense it is a literary republic, in another the most exclusive of literary aristocracies. Its form resembles the political structure of the United States, for it is a group of bodies, self-renewing in local government, owing a general allegiance to the central power, which is composed of these bodies acting in concert. The component parts of the Institute are five academies—the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Of these, the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences existed before the revolution, and consequently before the foundation of the Institute. They had become extinct with the monarchy, and their revival as "classes" of the literary commonwealth was rather a new birth than a reawakening from dormant life. * * * The Academy was founded by Cardinal de Richelieu, in 1635, and is composed of forty colleagues. Its especial function in its modern form is to compile the dictionary of the French language, and all matters relating to the structure, extension, and purification of that language are intrusted to it. An instance of the vitality of the Academy under difficulties is the fact that it continued to meet regularly in Paris through the Communist insurrection, while the shells were falling on the city, and only adjourned when the Palais Mazarin seemed on the point of being burned to the ground. The functions of the Academy, besides that of purifying and fixing the language, are described to be 'discussions on grammar, rhetoric, and poetry; critical observations on the beauties and faults of French writers, and the preparation of editions of classical French authors.' The dictionary of the Academy is not yet completed, and perhaps never will be. Its regulations ordain that every member shall refrain from pledging his vote, when a vacancy is to be filled, until the ballot actually takes place. The aspirants for membership must make formal application for it, and, although the rules forbid them from electioneering, it is customary for them to pay a round of visits to the academicians to solicit their suffrages. More than once Théophile Gautier has made this round of visits. At the election of a new member the Secretary reads the list of candidates who have presented themselves, these only being eligible; he then reads the rules prescribing the mode of election, after which the President asks of each member if he has pledged his vote; if any one has done so he is excluded from the right of balloting. The voting then takes place, and a majority elects."

"Wonders of the Lowlands" is the title of a short article on the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley, by L. J. Du Pré; M. D. Conway has a eulogistic notice of Prof. Fawcett; Lyman Abbott recites the history of Christian Missions; the "Rape of the Gamp" and the papers on the "First Century of the Republic" are continued; and there is an interesting contribution by Mr. John Bigelow, gathered from the unpublished letters of De Witt Clinton, on the state of party politics half a century ago. We have also two short stories, and the beginning of a new serial, by Miss Thackeray, entitled "Miss Angel," and based upon the romance of Angelica Kauffman's life. Poetry is well sustained by contributions from Will Wallace Harney, Elizabeth Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Anne C. Brackett, and the editorial departments are of usual variety and interest. We notice more than eighty illustrations.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—Among the serial papers continued in this number are Dr. Holland's new tale, "The Story of Sevenoaks;" Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island;" F. G. Fairfield's "New Solution of an Old Puzzle;" Saxe Holmes' "Tourmaline," which, by the way, is concluded, and "The Old Letters," whose publication we noticed last month. We have also the second paper on the "Cañons of the Colorado," by J. W. Powell, with illustrations of some of the remarkable scenery in that district. The importance of these papers we have before alluded to. Here is the author's terse description of some of the scenery of the Colorado. He says of the "Still Water Cañon," or as the Indians term it, the "Land of Standing Rocks:"

"It is a weird, grand region. The landscape everywhere is of rock, a pavement of rock, with cliffs of rock, tables of rock, plateaus of rock, terraces of rock, crags of rock, buttes of rock, ten thousand strangely-carved forms; rocks everywhere, and no vegetation, no soil, no sand. In long, gentle curves the river winds about these rocks.

When speaking of them we must not conceive of piles of bowlders or heaps of fragments but a whole landscape of naked rock with giant forms carved on its cathedral-shaped buttes, towering hundreds or thousands of feet, cliffs that cannot be scaled, and cañon walls that make the river shrink into insignificance, with vast hollow domes and tall pinnacles and shafts set on the verge overhead, and all this rock tinted with buff, gray, red, brown, and chocolate, never inclosed, never moss-covered, but bare and sometimes even polished."

A most noteworthy article, and one that should not be carelessly read, is on "Christ's Supernaturalism, Scientifically Considered." It is by Rev. A. Blauvelt. Edmund Clarence Stedman has a careful criticism of Buchanan, Morris, and Rosetti, as representatives in some degree of "latter-day British poets;" Noah Brooks gives us a capital story of the adventures of Miss Patty Gibson, of Oshkosh, Wis., in an old English cathedral, wherein she gets into a friendly converse with Thomas De Comeyn, a Norman knight of the olden time, which is replete with fun and sarcasm. Poetry is supplied by Louise Moulton, F. W. Bourdillon, Margaret Blythe, J. M. Thompson, Mary Ritter, and Maria Jones; and we ought not to omit to mention, besides a favorable memoir of Theodore Thomas, by J. R. G. Hassard, illustrated with a portrait. The miscellaneous departments—"The Old Cabinet," "Topics of The Time," "Home and Society," "Culture and Progress," "Nature and Science," and "Etchings"—contain a varied and comprehensive assortment of comments and notices, many of which deserve special attention.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—"Two Girls that Tried Farming," is the title of an article here, which we have reason to believe is a true story, from the pen of D. S. Shepherd. We mention it first for its suggestiveness. Mark Twain contributes his second paper on life on the Mississippi, with his experiences as a "cub pilot," and he intimates the origin of his own *nom de plume*. The Virginia Campaign of John Brown, by Frank B. Sanborn; and "Roderick Hudson," by H. James, Jr., are also continued. Mr. Clarence King discourses on the native races of the Pacific Coasts, basing his remarks on Mr. Bancroft's recent work; an anonymous writer contributes a well-written story, in which are interwoven some incidents connected with a carnival at Venice; and Prof. G. W. Greene tells of the "Hessian Mercenaries of our Revolution." A prominent feature in this number is to be found in the poetical contributions. These come from the pens of William Cullen Bryant, Longfellow, E. C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, and V. Putnam Osgood. We regret that the best of them are too long for quotation, for they are quite worthy of their respective authors.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The contents of this favorite magazine are unusually varied and interesting. The opening paper is a conclusion of that on the scenery and places of importance on the banks of the Tiber, which we noticed last month. It is finely illustrated. The "Three Feathers" also is continued; and another story, to be finished in a future number, is entitled, "The Matchless One," a tale of American society. Lucy H. Hooper contributes a few thoughts suggested "within the gates of Paris;" C. L. Weeks has one entitled, "A Singular Family," wherein are recounted some curious incidents connected with the career of some Italian radicals; and good short stories by W. Mackay Laffan and Mary E. Blair, are named respectively "Gentleman Dick," and "An American Girl and Her Lovers." The scene of the former is among the mines of Colorado. Mr. Trollope publishes some "Recollections of Hiram Powers," and W. E. Griffis has a description of a marriage in high life in Japan, which may be usefully compared with an account, in another magazine, of a similar event in China. Scientific anthropologists are not yet agreed as to the existence of genuine cannibals, but we have a paper here, suggested apparently by a recent French work, in which, under the title "Six Months among Cannibals," some notes are given concerning the inhabitants of New-Caledonia, and some scenes of cannibalism purport to be described. Of the kindness of these people M. Garnier speaks with some enthusiasm. He says:

"The moment you land all offer to guide your steps, and in every way you care to satisfy your needs. Do you wish to hunt? A native is ever ready to show you where duck most abound. Are you hungry or thirsty? They fly to the cocoa-nut plantation with the agility of monkeys. If a swamp or a brook stops your course the shoulders of the first comer are ever ready to carry you across. If it rains they run to bring banana leaves, or make you a shelter of bark. When night comes they light your way with resinous torches, and finally, when you leave them, you read in their faces signs of sincere regret."

Some pretty verses are contributed by Clara G. Dolliver; a sonnet appears under the signature of Charlotte Bates, and a much more pretentious effort in versification is by Sidney Lames. The monthly gossip contains a few items that are deserving attention, especially one on Hungarian gypsy music.

THE GALAXY.

—Among the contributors to the present number we notice one new name, that of Karl Bismark, who sends an interesting account of the marriage of the Emperor of China, and of those preceding ceremonies in which Western barbarians are instructed how to choose a bride. "Dear Lady Disdain" is the title of a new novel by Mr. Justin McCarthy, of which the first three chapters make their appearance. "Leah," by Mrs. Edwards, is continued, and so too is the "Norseman's Pilgrimage," by H. H. Boyesen, the only short story being by an anonymous writer. In a paper entitled "A Nation without Neighbors," Dr. Titus Coan touches upon certain influences affecting the character of the American people; and in "The Last of the Bohemians" Mr. Albert Rhodes gives a sketch of Gustave Planché. Mr. J. B. Matthews has a paper on the drama, and Mr. Grant White another on words, wherein he takes occasion to give a very well-deserved lashing to one of his German assailants. There are not fewer than seven contributions in verse, sent respectively by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Joel Benton, Nore Perry, Lucy H. Hooper, Mary B. Dodge, Kate Hillard, and Edgar Fawcett, besides the usual departments, well filled, of literature, science, and general topics.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The contents this month are of more than usual weight. Prof. Tyndall's reply to the critics of the Belfast address, which is here reprinted, will attract the foremost notice. Then we have an attempt by Mr. R. G. Hazard to reply to Prof. Huxley on the automatic character of animals; and suggestive of the questions raised by these and other men of science, is a brief enumeration by Dr. Stimson of some of the facts known about bacteria. Prof. Edward Holden, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, supplies some data and an explanation of "The Personal Equation," a curious matter with which astronomical observers are of course familiar, but which the general reader may here inquire into with advantage. "Celestial Chemistry," by Dr. Sterry Hunt; the "Water Supply of Islands," by Prof. F. C. Hills; an article on animal movements, by Prof. Mayer; one on bird's nests, by Dr. Abbott; a sketch of Huber, by Mrs. Herrick; a translation of an article on language and grammar, from the French; and one on the "Relations of Women to the Professions and Skilled Laborer," by Dr. Ely Van de Warker follow. In this last-named contribution the author combats the notion that woman can compete with man in professional pursuits upon various grounds, and he maintains his position with some force. While laying most stress upon other reasons, which we shall not enumerate, for this conclusion, he reminds us of the law of public opinion, or a phase of it which is generally acknowledged but seldom mentioned. He says:

"The exponents of public opinion upon this subject are the women themselves. I do not think any one will controvert me when I assert that a vast majority of women are opposed to their own sex entering the professions. One would naturally suppose that, in the matter of religion, a woman's opinion is as good as a man's; that, with equal learning and experience, a woman is as competent to discharge pastoral duties as a man, (I am assuming the physical equality of the sexes;) and yet you may count upon the fingers of one hand the number of pulpits filled successfully by women in this great country. In this country women are free to enter the medical profession; but, with about as many exceptions as that of women filling pulpits, they are gaining but a precarious and scanty support. Now, in both the professions named, women are retarded by the force of opinion of their own sex. In all social questions, women wield a great influence. In these matters they are the throne, and the power behind the throne. In Protestant congregations, if women were a unit in favor of women preaching, women would preach in a fair proportion of church organizations. If a woman made a free choice of a physician, of her own sex, there is scarce a household in which she would be denied her choice. Women seem to lack confidence in their own sex in this position. In the desperate diseases peculiar to women, the sorely afflicted ones seek the medical man instead of the medical woman. The reliance upon man in moments of bodily peril is easily explained; it is an inherited trait, strengthened by education."

OLD AND NEW.

In the form of a dialogue Mr. J. P. Quincy here discusses the proposition put forward by Mr. Hare for the representation of minorities, but he finds a different remedy for existing evils. Mr. Anthony Trollope's novel is continued to the end of the sixtieth chapter, and we have a large number of short papers of a miscellaneous character. "Winter in the Adirondacks," by Mrs. Millington; "What Church do you Go to?" "The Deer Trail;" "The Class of '71;" and a longer one on "Marriage," by John Weiss are the principal. The "Record of Progress" contains some interesting details gleaned from the forthcoming annual report of the Blind Asylum under the management of Dr. S. G. Howe, at South Boston. The departments devoted to art and correspondence also afford many interesting suggestions.

THE ALDINE.

—The proprietors of this excellent art journal present their subscribers this month with some illustrations which, though greatly diverse in style and character, will rank among their best. "Keeping the Peace" stands on the first page, and as an engraving it is all that we could desire. The original from which it was taken does not bear the same judgment, neither of the animals being what they might have been. The defects, however, are accurately repeated. Two pictures after Rudaux, "Two Pleasant Occupations," and "The Fortunate Moment," are more pleasing. The details of the engraver's work in these are finely finished, especially the grassy sward and foliage in the second named. An equally artistic delineation of foliage will also be found in the admirably executed representations of scenery on the Conemaugh, after John A. Hows, one of "Water Maples," the other a view of the "Valley of the Kiskimietas." "The Stag Hunt," after Derker, and some views of Peterborough Cathedral, in illustration of a verbal description, together with a small sketch in the course of "Lost Lillian Bracy," which is continued, make up the list of engravings. The literary contents are of higher quality than formerly. Mr. Morford discourses on "Letting things alone," and we have also numerous editorial articles of art, the drama, and literature. "Mignon's Baby," by Mrs. Butts; "The Painter's Mantle," from the Italian, by Alice Wilde; "Vestiges of Summer in a Winter Landscape," by Jenny Burr; "Secret Facts in History," by W. P. Earle; "About Weeds," by W. W. Bailey; and "Charles Sumner's Fine Art Legacy," by Earl Marble, are among the principal contributions; a few verses by D. L. Paine, Mary D. Brine, W. C. Richards, and Henry Morford making up an unusually good number.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—A carefully prepared review of the yachting season of the past year, with some practical remarks upon the value of model yachts, occupies a considerable space in the earliest pages of this magazine. In connection with it, some correspondence from Mr. Norcross, of East Boston, "Coxswain," and "Captain," comes very apropos; the first treating of naval construction, the second advocating deep boats in place of our present wide and shallow models, and the third offering a number of suggestions which may advantageously be considered before the commencement of another season. A paper on canoeing is useful; and among the general topics discussed we find several worthy of notice, especially one descriptive of the Mohawk, the new centre-board monster yacht that is being built for Mr. Garner. A "Story of a Steamer" is a good specimen of American humor; and for variety, papers on the former state of the German ocean; on "Amber," "United States Merchant Vessels," "Emigration," and "American Commerce in 1776," will be found the most important. Although, while remarking this, we must not forget to mention some verses and a narrative of the cruise of the Portland, which we find in the "Boatswain's Locker." Altogether, this is an excellent number.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—An article telling how dolls are made is the one which this month will probably prove most attractive to the more inquiring portion of the young readers of this magazine. It explains the mode of manufacture thoroughly, and is assisted by several illustrations. Another instructive contribution recalls to memory the race of chimney sweeps of past days, and tells some incidents respecting them. But precedence is given in the contents to a story of a parrot by H. Butterworth, and it is followed by other short items of pleasant reading by Rebecca H. Davis, Lucretia P. Hale, Isabel Francis, Alexander Wainwright, Margaret Eytinge, Susan Coolidge, who contributes a valentine story; Mary A. Hallock, C. A. Stephens, and John Lewees. "The Eight Cousins," by Miss Alcott, and "The Young Surveyor," by J. T. Trowbridge, are also continued; and we have verses in large supply, chiefly by M. W. Lincoln, C. P. Cranch, and Mary A. Lathbury. "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" is witty and instructive as ever, and the various departments at the end, devoted to correspondence, riddles, &c., are well fitted. The illustrations, too, are of usual excellence. The frontispiece is from Sir Edwin Landseer's "Marmosets," and is well rendered; so, too, are a full-page picture of "Vambery and his Donkey," in illustration of a brief memoir by Mr. Lewees; and another entitled "The Picture in the Fireplace Bedroom." But all, and they are many, are good.

THE INSANE GRAND DUKE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from St. Petersburg, Dec. 27: "The long-expected ukase regarding the unfortunate Grand Duke Nicolai, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, was published this morning. His eccentricities had been the theme of general conversation long before the painful occurrence which astonished and pained the world at the commencement of the present year; but his youth and the conspicuous gallantry he had displayed in Central Asia gave some hope that the realities of life would have a sobering effect, when suddenly an inexplicable act occurred which required the interference of the Sovereign and chief of the august family of which he was a member. It would be needless to enter again into all the details of this painful story. The beloved son of most devoted parents, with a practically unlimited command of wealth, he gave away family ornaments he had no right to dispose of. No imaginable cause for this proceeding could be discovered, as the objects themselves were of no great value, and could have been purchased without in the least degree infringing on the ample resources at his disposal. Opinion in this country was unanimous that insanity alone could have occasioned such a senseless escapade. But it was necessary, also, that the Sovereign should be enlightened as to the duty he would have to perform in this matter. Two eminent physicians were accordingly appointed to watch the Prince, who was made over to the temporary guardianship of Prince Ouchtouwski, an officer in whose truthful, honorable disposition the Emperor could place the utmost confidence. The result is now before the world in the decree which was published this morning. As the case has caused great sensation I subjoin a literal translation of the ukase:

Some abnormal circumstances having shown themselves in the beginning of this year in the general state of health and the behavior of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch, which gave indications of the formation of mental malady, we ordained our ordinary Consulting Physician Obersauer, and the Clinical Director of the Medical Academy, Prof. Balinski, to examine into the state of health of his Highness, and to place him under careful medical surveillance.

Having now been convinced by the medical reports and examinations which have been presented to us that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch is suffering from a derangement of his mental faculties, and that in consequence, to our great regret and that of his august parents, he has no reasonable control of his actions, we decree:

1. That from the person and possession of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch are placed under the guardianship of his august father, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch.

2. The guardianship will proceed on special instructions emanating from ourselves.

ALEXANDER."

"NORTH CAROLINA SKETCHES."

Ex-Gov. Vance, writing under this head in the Norfolk *Landmark*, tells the subjoined anecdotes:

For a season of several months immediately after the close of our late war, we were absolutely without law or rulers of any kind whatever; the military stationed in a few principal towns being unable or unwilling to take cognizance of offenses except in the immediate vicinity. And yet there never was a land in a more thorough condition of peace and good order. So profoundly was this regard for law impressed upon our people that it amounted in some cases to a sublime virture. A reverend Scotch gentleman of my acquaintance, who, under the influence of mammon, had married during the war an invalid and rather hard-looking old maid for the sake of fifty negroes, was told by a joker, after Johnston's surrender, that the Yankees had set the negroes free, and were going to abolish everything done during the rebellion, even the dissolution of all marriages contracted during that time. "Aweel, aweel, Duncan, my mon," said the overmarried Scot, "we maun submit; *I'm a law abidin' mon!*"

In further evidence of our law abiding character, I am reminded that years ago, before the war, a very illiterate, but honest and determined, quinsen of one of our mountain counties was appointed a Justice of the Peace. Filled with the dignity and consequence of his office, he soon after attended a Militia muster in his neighborhood.

After the drill the treating by the candidates began, and after that came the fighting in the usual and regular manner.

When the first couple began to strip for the wager of battle, the new-born squire, instead of turning his back according to the good old fashion of our peace guardians, or permitting himself to be carried off with a show of gentle violence, as was sometimes done, marched promptly to the front and sternly commanded the peace in the name of the State. No attention being paid to his reasonable command, and the crowd beginning to hustle him and tell him to stand off and see fair play, he sprang in between the combatants, drew a home-made bowie, with a blade eight inches in length, and exclaimed, "Look hare, gentlemen, I'm a peace officer, duly appointed by the Gineral Assembly, and I ain't goin' to be fooled with. Now the fust man that strikes a lick in my presence I'll dissecteate him with this! The peace shall be kept while I'm around;" and it was.

The majesty of the law was vindicated by the bright shining steel of her zealous servant, and the fight was postponed as indefinitely as Felix's repentance.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

A MEMORABLE NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT—THE NEW OPERA.

A SLIPPERY SPELL—OUT-OF-DOOR PERILS—STREET SCENES—M. GARNIER'S ACADEMIE DE MUSIQUE—A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

The night of the 1st day of January, 1875, was the most remarkable within the memory of living man. Within the period of my own existence I have seen nothing approaching the singular spectacle then witnessed. Rain had fallen during the day, enough to carry off nearly all the snow that had gathered during the week, but, just as the last of it was beginning to run toward the sewers, the temperature suddenly fell, and at dusk the half-melted snow began to freeze. It was still freezing when the Parisians left their homes either for the theatres or for the houses of relatives and friends. Up to 11 o'clock there was nothing but gayety and happiness in all parts of the city, and meanwhile the streets and sidewalks were covered with ice. This transformation was first perceived when the gay revelers began to leave for their homes. The first of those who left the theatres went down the moment they placed their feet upon the steps, and one after another, like a row of bricks, they tumbled, slid, or fell upon the ice. Before the Vaudeville more than a score of men, women, and children went down pell-mell, and slid together into the gutters. The efforts to rise were like those of an inexperienced skater. Finding it impossible to walk, or even to stand erect, many sat down upon the ice, and either wrapped handkerchiefs and foulards about their shoes, or took off their stockings to put them on the outside. The Police did all in their power to aid the people, but they were slipping about like the rest, and frequently went down heavily, beside those they were helping to rise. These brave fellows finally took off their boots, and, with bare feet, walked about for more than an hour, until all leaving the theatre were safely deposited in the middle of the street. As for the sidewalks, they were utterly impracticable, but when the ice had been broken up by passing carriages, it was just possible to stand upright and make a little headway. Before several of the theatres there were serious accidents and many broken limbs.

OUT-OF-DOOR INCIDENTS.

But the worst sufferings were endured by the persons who had gone out to dine and pass the evening in the outer portion of the city. Long before 10 o'clock the omnibuses had ceased running, and had to be left in the streets, the horses being led to the nearest place of shelter, and the entire avenue of the Champs Elysées was strewn with wrecks of all sorts. Cabs with broken shafts were seen every few yards of the way, and there were ten horses with broken legs between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde. Some of the coachmen tore up their blankets and wrapped them about their horses' feet in order to get them safely home. One gentleman who had sprained his knee a short time before paid fifty francs to be taken home, and was over an hour in going the distance of about a mile. All who could do so remained where they were, and camped upon their host's floor until morning. Others remained in the carriages by the wayside all night, and several wealthy ladies who had seen their carriages broken down went to the Police stations and remained until morning wrapped up in the overcoats of the gendarmes. The experience of one gentleman recently arrived will serve as an example of hundreds of others. He and his wife had spent the evening at the house of Mr. Washburne. On leaving they were lucky enough to find a cab, paying ten francs, but in less than a minute the horse was down and both shafts were broken. Another chanced to be walking by and for ten francs more the coachman offered to try his best to get them home. In five minutes this cab was also a wreck by the wayside. After waiting for two hours in the cold a third cab was found, and it managed to make the trip, the gentleman and his wife having been out three hours and paid thirty francs. My own experience was bad enough, but, after paying for my cab and leaving it a wreck soon after, I put my stockings on over my boots and tramped home in less than an hour.

AFTER SCENES.

The next morning at 8:30 I went out to see what damage had been done, and found three persons having their legs or arms set in the pharmacy on the first corner. No horses were then out, but the streets were lined with cabs and omnibuses left out the night before. It was not until near 10 o'clock in the morning that the ice was thawed sufficiently to permit the usual circulation. Three hundred and fifty horses are reported as having been killed after having their legs broken, and more than fifteen hundred accidents to persons are reported. One hospital had 217 cases of broken limbs during the night and day. There was one accident, however, which probably has no parallel. A woman living in the Rue Ramey was near her *accouchement*, and had made an arrangement with a lying-in hospital for the event. Being taken with labor-pains on this night, she ran hastily out and fell heavily near her own door. She tried to rise, and, after slipping about for a moment, fell again to the ground. She cried for help. Two gendarmes had already seen her and were going toward her, falling two or three times themselves, and, on learning the state of the case, they tried to help the poor woman on between them. The three fell together, and then again, and then the woman's pains prevented her from walking. The gendarmes took off their boots, and in their stocking feet took the suffering creature in their arms, moaning piteously at each step. But at length she ordered a halt, and her child was born upon the overcoat of the gendarme. He took off his undercoat to wrap up the little stranger, and carried him safely to the hospital, while his barefooted companions carried the mother. Strange to say, both mother and child are now doing very well indeed. But for these two brave men both must have died in the street. The bare enumeration of the accidents which occurred on this night fills two columns of the morning journals. It was painful to see the poor horses laboring to keep upon their feet. As I have before remarked, they are never sharp-shod in France. True, there is rarely any necessity for it, but the rich would not neglect so cheap a precaution, even for single a day. The reason for it is, I am told, that the sharped shoes cuts up the asphaltum, and is hence forbidden by the municipality. As a general thing the people were lost and completely bewildered and helpless; but a few persons showed that they had "level heads." One shop-keeper stationed himself near a theatre with a supply of woollen stockings, and sold out all at any price he pleased to ask. Another man, a blacksmith, stationed himself at a corner of the street, and drove a few nails through the horses' shoes, enough to give them a slight hold upon the ice; and the coachmen who sacrificed their blankets to make stockings for their horses gained enough to buy several new blankets, and saved their horses and cabs from accident. This day will long be remembered in Parisian annals. The superstitious—and they are numerous everywhere—insist that this *jour de malheur* was due to the fact that the year 1875 began on Friday.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

The journalists of Paris are giving their time and attention principally to the opening of the new opera, and are doing their best to puff this monstrous failure into fame. Outside the opera is not a failure; inside it is a *fiasco*. Some years ago, when Baron Haussmann was remodeling Paris, the drawings of M. Charles Garnier, architect, were accepted for the National Opera because it entered admirably into the general plan. The centre of Paris, the junction of so many fine boulevards, had to have a grand monument, and the enormous building planned by Garnier was accepted by M. Haussman. But he himself made many changes in the plan for the benefit of his own Place de l'Opéra. Garnier changed his model, and estimated the cost of his building at some twelve million francs. But forty-three millions of francs were swallowed up before the house was near completion. The outside, constructed under Baron Haussman's eye, is as fine as anything in the world, and no country can show a grander or more imposing structure; but when left to himself Garnier proved unequal to his task. The main *salle* is small, squatty, if I may use the term, badly lighted, badly constructed, and with boxes very badly disposed; everything has been sacrificed to two or three showy *foyers*, which are marvellous, it is true, but not as necessary as a good central *salle*. The entrance and the grand staircase are also magnificent, and Paul Baudry has decorated the *foyers* with some very fine works of art; but beyond this I can say very little good of the boasted monument of high art in France. The boxes are narrow and there is a man-trap in the shape of a break-neck step at the entrance of each. I must warn all who hope to visit the opera during the coming season to remember this step, or they may get an ugly fall. The *baignoires* are simply detestable, and one might as well be in a cellar. The grand chandeliers shed but a gloomy light upon the lower part of the hall, and even the boxes on the first tier are not as roomy or as well lighted as those of the old opera in the Rue Lepelletier. And, stranger still to say, in this theatre, built at the expense of the entire nation, there is absolutely no place for the people. The chicken-coop allowed them in the loft is not even decent. Everything has been sacrificed to the *foyers*, as I have before remarked, and to the front tiers of boxes held by rich subscribers. It was for this reason that the Director was allowed to raise his prices, for, since English and American visitors will occupy them on off nights, it is necessary to make them pay as much as possible. My first visit to the building was a disappointment, but, as I was informed that everything would be right when the house was lighted, I waited in patience to see the result. My second visit was a still greater disappointment, and I must say that, in my opinion, the *salle* of the Imperial Opera of Vienna is infinitely superior to this in every respect. But the *grand monde* of Paris can meet in these splendid *foyers* on the aristocratic nights, and for this the foreigners in Paris are expected to pay on the off nights, the prices having been raised to this end, and for a very long time to come very few of them will have the pleasure of assisting on subscription nights. I very much fear that this system will prove a costly one. English and American visitors may go once to see the house, but they will probably keep their money to spend elsewhere when they find that they can only go on off nights, and see only the *bourgeoisie*.

THE APPROACHING OPENING.

The opening night is near at hand, and we have had concerning it some very curious spectacles *des choses humaines*. Halanzier, the Director, was either unequal to the task or he lost his head with excitement. He could not control his troops. The Minister of Beaux-Arts finally decided to take the matter in hand, and a nice mess he has made of it. The building was requisitioned for a gala representation, the Minister making out the list of persons to have seats. Incapacity of some sort seems to have been shown in every step yet taken by M. De Cumont. He angered the Deputies by giving them only 250 seats, and saying that he would make them draw lots for these if they were not satisfied, and he sent some twenty thousand persons to waste their day at the old Opera by leaving it doubtful as to who had been counted among the elect. In the *Official* the following notice appeared:

"The seats for the inauguration of the New Opera being for the most part reserved, the office will only be opened on Wednesday morning. As for the coupons for the *représentation de gala*, they will be delivered from to-morrow (Monday) evening between 10 and 5 o'clock."

The words "for the most part reserved" left the inference that there were some seats to be sold, and thousands of persons spent a day in trying to get some information concerning them. Those who had cards of invitation had to take them to the office to exchange them for tickets, and *faire queue* for hours. But the smallest and most curious part of this affair can be illustrated by the invitation sent to the Queen of Spain:

To her Majesty Queen Isabella, Hotel Basilewski:

MADAME: The Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux-Arts begs to make known to your Majesty that for the *représentation de gala* which will be given at the opera by order of the President of the Republic, Tuesday, Jan. 5, Loge No. 30, with six places, *at thirty francs the place*, has been placed at your disposition. The Minister begs her Majesty to make known whether or not she intends to occupy the loge thus reserved.

(Signed by the Secretary.)

This invitation to her Majesty to pay thirty francs a seat for the six places reserved for her is a little out of the common order of things. As the *Gaulois* remarks, it is all well enough to make the rich bankers pay for the honor of being present, or even the strangers, with the exception of the "Lor' Maire de Londres," but "to exact payment for boxes offered by the Government to persons of such consideration will appear not a little *raide* to people in general and to us in particular. And the Deputies, do they pay for their places? It appears that they do. *Eh bien!* we find that small; very small, indeed! France is rich enough to imitate the Scotch Highlanders. She ought to give her hospitality, and never sell it."

THE FAURE IMBROGLIO.

The Faure difficulty has broken out again, and this time in a way which shows that M. Halanzier is not a very good General, and has no great command over his own people. Nilson and Faure treat him with the utmost contempt. The former wanted Faure to sing with her in the scene from "Faust," and went straight to M. De Cumont, the Minister. He gave an order that Faure should sing in "Faust," and Guilhard, who had been cast for the part, should play the King in "Hamlet." This excellent artist, who did so well with Mme. Patti, was nearly heart-broken at the news. He resigned his place and would have refused all intercessions if it had not been a question of bread and butter. It was a cruel outrage, to make the best of it, and if Halanzier had been equal to his position he would have put his foot down firmly against it. I could go on this way through several columns, for I am not half through this comedy of errors, but this is quite enough to show the nature of the spectacles lately offered to us. I shall visit the opera tomorrow night, and can give one more letter to this subject before going back to politics. Tomorrow is the opening day at the Assembly, and after the gala our grand political quarrels will begin.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

Jeremiah and John Cronin, father and son, were yesterday held in one thousand dollars bail by Justice Murray at Essex Market Police Court, charged with assaulting Officer Gorman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on Thursday night. The younger Cronin was driving his truck, and seeing him very much intoxicated the officer jumped on the vehicle and attempted to take the reins from his hands. This occurred just in front of No. 640 Water street, where both the Cronins live. The father, seeing the officer interfering with his son, rushed out and attacked him with a pitchfork. The son also lent his aid with whatever stray weapons came in his way. After a great deal of trouble, and with assistance, the officer succeeded in arresting both parties.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

UNREASONABLENESS OF A STRIKE—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURES.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 13.

The striking weavers in Fall River report that they are gaining ground, and that several of the cotton mills will be forced to stop before the close of the month. In the present state of the labor market their movement is the height of folly, and cannot fail to end disastrously for them. There is no peculiar hardship complained of in the case of the Fall River operatives, but it happens that there are more restless and excitable spirits among them than in some other places with which Fall River is in competition. This has attracted attention to the agitation there, and has led to an unfounded belief that the leaders in it are acting under some special provocation. In answer to this it is represented, correctly there is no reason to doubt, that the wages paid for labor in Fall River are as high as the wages paid for the same kind of labor in other mills in New-England; and in the reduction of wages for the last five years, Fall River has followed other manufacturing places, and in no instance has led them. With reference to the working hours, and the uncertainty of employment, it should be said that the Ten-hour law is in full force in Fall River, while in all the other States of New-England, and in New-York, the mills are run eleven or more hours a day. Nor has there been any suspension of the mills except when they have been stopped by the operatives themselves.

In this connection, the following facts are also pertinent and interesting. The notion has prevailed that Fall River has increased its manufacturing interests too rapidly for the last few years. The increase has been almost wholly in one line or style of goods. During the last year, while the manufacturing interests of the country have been depressed in every department, the cotton interest has suffered with the rest. But the branch pursued in Fall River has been better sustained than any other. Other kinds of cotton goods have accumulated at the mills and in the hands of the commission merchants, in some cases to large amounts, while at Fall River the goods have been sold as fast as made, and at no time within the past twelve months could there be found in the whole city more than one week's production on sale for immediate delivery.

Three months ago the cotton manufacturers of New-England proposed to curtail the production of goods by running short time, four days per week, and thus to enhance the value of goods. The mills of the Fall River manufacturers mainly assented, but it was strongly opposed by some, and one or two mills declined to enter into the arrangement. The result was precisely as conjectured by both parties; the price of goods was increased by the decrease of production, but the decrease created so much better prices for the kind of goods made at Fall River than other kinds of cotton goods made elsewhere were bringing, that it is now reported about ten thousand looms (two-fifths as many as the whole number in Fall River) have been recently changed to the Fall River style of goods. So that the Fall River manufacturers, after having joined hands with others for the general good, found the advantage which should have enured to themselves largely seized upon by others. This probably will not long continue, for mills wound up for one kind of business will be likely to go back to that specialty when the market will warrant it.

The Fall River manufacturers now find themselves in the market with their competitors largely increased, their mills started on full time, their wages reduced, the advance in goods caused by short time lost, and their competitors in Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-York running their mills eleven hours per day. With all these disadvantages, however, the stock of goods in Fall River unsold is as small as any time the past year, and three-fourths of the production of all the mills is sold under contract until April—the price being based upon the reduction of wages which had been made, or advertised to be made, for other mills. The case, therefore, of the Fall River operatives, instead of being an especially hard one, compared with that of operatives elsewhere, seems quite as favorable and promising as any.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

The *Friend of India* has received intelligence from Batavia regarding the sufferings of some of the survivors from the British ship Euxine, bound from Shields to Aden, which caught fire and was abandoned in the South Atlantic. Two boats, containing the Captain and a number of the crew, reached St. Helena, but the third boat, containing the second mate and several men, remained for three weeks in the open sea, being ultimately sighted by a Dutch ship, but not before one of the sailors had been sacrificed to provide his suffering companions with food:

"On the 12th of June last the iron ship Euxine sailed from Shields with a cargo of coals and a crew of thirty-two men and excellent provisions. Everything went well till the 3d of August, on which date a storm tossed the vessel about so violently that her cargo was shifted to the starboard side, one man was washed overboard, and considerable damage done to the sails and rigging. All endeavors to right her were fruitless, and after large quantities of the coals had been thrown overboard traces of fire were discovered. Although every hatch and opening was closed as tightly as possible, the flames made such headway that on the 8th of the same month the Captain decided on abandoning his ship, whose living right left in three boats, the Captain and thirteen men in the long boat, the first mate and eight others in the second, and the second mate and seven seamen in the third. It was known that St. Helena was eight hundred and fifty miles distant, and it was determined to make for the island. During the first night the boat commanded by the second mate lost sight of the others, and at dawn was alone upon the wide ocean. The little vessel was upon the lifeboat principle, about thirty feet long, her sides being protected with a bulwark of sail-cloth. She had ten air-tight cases, two masts, besides a foreboom, and carried a set of sails and necessary cordage. The provisions comprised two cases of biscuits, a ham, a cheese, twelve tins of meat, and two small casks of drinking water. By the third day the mate came to the conclusion that he had been steering too far to the westward, but as the wind and sea did not admit of any change being made, it was decided to go on as heretofore, in the hope of meeting with a vessel or reaching the coast of South America. The rations were diminished to half a biscuit and a glass of water once a day, and thus the 24th of August approached with no sign of rescue or land. On this date a stiff breeze sprang up as darkness drew on, and at mid

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.....80
200 A. & P. Tel.....24
1400 Western Union.....73½
1800 do.....73⅝
300 do.....73¾
1600 do.....73⅝
100 do.....73½
500 do.....73⅝
600 do.....73⅝
500 do.....73⅝
100 do.....73⅝
2000 Pacific Mail.....34
100 do.....34
300 do.....34⅛
300 do.....34
300 Erie Railway.....28⅜
1000 do.....28⅝
100 do.....28⅝
200 do.....28⅝
100 do.....28⅝
100 do.....28⅝
100 do.....28⅝
2000 Pacific Mail.....34
100 do.....34
100 do.....34⅛
300 do.....34
2000 Ohio & Miss.....29
100 do.....29
100 do.....29
100 do

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YEAR—NEW DEVICES IN TOILETS AND JEWELRY.

Each Winter one particular color is more generally adopted than any other. This year the choice of Parisian *élégantes* has not been fortunate; the favorite hue is a kind of uncertain tint which is neither purple nor blue, and which is not at all pleasing to the eye. The origin of this color is worth mentioning. A famous dyer in Lyons having made some mistake in his chemical combinations, this color came out instead of the shade of blue he intended to produce. Having a quantity of the article on hand, he sent agents to the different dry goods merchants and fashionable dress-makers, in order to induce them to get his goods in use. Some fashionable women having adopted this shade without being aware of its origin, it has increased in popularity ever since. An enormous profit will, no doubt, result from what was originally a serious blunder.

Will the year 1875 bring any change pointing to a likelihood that toilets will become more simple? This we can scarcely hope, for the closing of the old year and the commencement of the new has furnished *modistes* with styles more exaggerated than ever. Materials are expensive and trimmings luxurious, and the price of making is out of all reason; every one is dissatisfied, and yet no one thinks of reform. For evening dresses the goods are about the same—tarletans, white or colored tulles, worked or spangled, and plain or figured gauzes. Blonde will serve as a trimming for silk or any of the above-mentioned fabrics; for instance, an apron may be of tulle and striped in biases of white blonde, each stripe being finished at the end with heads and flowers. Nothing could be more beautiful than this style when it is well understood and applied with taste. Black or white laces and tulle are often worked with colored beads matching the dress; silk marabouts, in all colors, also serve as trimmings. The use of many-colored feathers, either matching the costume or not, is quite successful. In all cases the hues must harmonize. A charming mantilla may be made of pale pink surah, covered with Spanish lace and bordered with pink cock's feathers. Many fichus are also made of beaded lace, with feathers and ruchings of crêpe lisse. As cock's feathers are dyed in the most exquisite tints, these fichus can be made so as to be becoming to any complexion. A bouquet of flowers, in which a bird is nestled, may close these fichus. Beautiful jewelry is made in the form of butterflies; some sets are of plain gold, with very fine workmanship; others, the butterflies having outspread wings, are of gold and precious stones, darting many-colored rays; some again are in silver and diamonds. These jewels are placed on low-necked waists or in the hair, but in the latter place they do not show to equal advantage. These butterflies may be substituted for birds, but it is likely that before long both butterflies and birds will be worn simultaneously. Let the reader imagine a dress, or rather a cloud, of white tulle puffed and repuffed, on which a number of island birds with bright colored feathers have alighted; each of these birds is fastened in a puffing of tulle, in the midst of a blonde nest and bows of scarlet ribbons; golden beads are placed in the greatest profusion around the neck and in the hair. Is this not an idea borrowed from the Orient?

Ladies are often in a very embarrassing position in consequence of going into company either over-dressed or the reverse, it being exceedingly difficult to decide by the wording of invitation cards as to the importance of the occasion. The most satisfactory plan is to have two or three medium toilets, which are not strictly either high or low in the neck, and are consequently never unsuitable. Dresses for small companies often combine muslin with silk or foulard. For a young lady two dresses, one made of blue and the other of pink faille, can be arranged in various ways. Many plain skirts are made with four double plaits at the back. When made in this manner great advantage can be derived from them. First one may add to them a waist in cuirass form, with closed basque, and cut out square in front, a shirred piece of tulle or gauze being inside. Then, with this same skirt, an underwaist can be made, cut very low in the neck, while over this is a high-necked waist made of tulle worked with white jet beads; the apron must correspond and fasten behind with a ribbon bow. This apron and waist can be made of white gauze or of the same color as the skirt; it can also be of organdi. Another way of making this toilet is to use Brussels tulle insertions sewed against light puffings of silk tulles or organdi—the bottom of the apron is then trimmed to match.

A black satin evening dress is very elegant made in a long train surrounded by three plaited tulle flounces; up toward the middle of the skirt are two plaited tulle ruffles, turning up; these only show at the sides, as they are hidden in front by the apron. The apron is of black tulle, beaded with jet, surrounded with beaded lace and joined at the back with long corresponding flaps. Garlands of marguerites and leaves surround the apron and fall in a long spray over the flap at the back of the skirt. The underskirt has a garland surrounding it above the flounces, and is fastened on one side, and then taken up under the bulgare plait. The corsage terminates in long points, and is cut out square in the neck, where it is surrounded by a flat bertha, trimmed with beaded lace; a spray of flowers, matching those of the dress, falls from the left shoulder to the right side of the waist. White blonde is sewed inside the waist and sleeves. Marguerites and a white feather are placed in the hair.

A much-admired visiting suit is made with a train and tunic of velvet, and trimmed with buttons and strips of galloon; rich passementerie and fringe with acorns are placed up the skirt in the form of a tunic, which article may also be made separately. The collar and ruffle at the wrist are of faille, and the cuff which goes above the ruffle is of velvet; between the cuff and ruffle is a piece of twisted silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed with three bias bands of velvet, under which there are three small plaited ruffles; this trimming is put on in imitation of an apron, in three pieces; at the bottom in front is a gathered flounce with fluted heading.

Another style, which meets with considerable favor, is made in the following manner: The vest is of purple silk, trimmed with bias lengthwise bands of slate-colored faille. The sleeves are of purple velvet, and have slate-colored faille cuffs. The apron is of purple faille, bordered with a slate-colored faille ruffle, with very little fullness. It is taken up at the sides in a drapery. The back of the skirt is plaited in the middle are placed two small points of slate-colored faille joined together; underneath is a bow with wide fringed ends; the bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a lengthwise plaiting, and at the back with a deep gathered flounce, surmounted by two bias bands.

A pleasing effect is produced by the combination of chestnut and saffron-colored faille. A toilet made in these colors has a long train cut out at the bottom in small squares, and bound with saffron-colored faille. These squares lie on a plaited faille flounce of the color of the binding, and are placed underneath. The underskirt is finished in front with a deep closely-plaited piece. The back of the skirt is puffed up, forming two puffs in the middle, which are surrounded by a narrow plaiting, and having in the centre a large saffron-colored faille bow. The apron is made of chestnut-colored faille. It is altogether puffed, and crossed up the sides by a shell-shaped trimming made of a band of faille, with chestnut color on one side and saffron on the other; this is done by sewing the two bands together. This apron, which is finished like the train, is taken back at the sides, under the back part of the skirt. The waist is made of chestnut-colored faille; it is striped down the front and back with bands of saffron-colored faille, beaded with burnished steel beads. The sleeves are plain as far as the elbow, and then cut out in squares bound with saffron-colored faille, under which there is a saffron-colored faille plaiting; below this there is a deep chestnut-colored knife-plaited ruffle, which is taken tightly around the arm; then there is a ruffle of saffron-colored faille; these bring the sleeves down to the wrist. The neck is finished with a deep standing ruffle, over which there are small squares to correspond with those on the remainder of the dress.

We give the description of some different forms of bonnets. A theatre bonnet may be made of black velvet; the front turns up; it is trimmed underneath with a scarf of pink damas Renaissance, tied at the back; a large pink rose is placed in front, a little on one side; a drapery of the same material is placed around the crown, and over the middle falls a long pink ostrich feather.

A peculiar style of hat is made of beaver of a yellowish tint. The front, with the exception of the border, is lined with chestnut-colored velvet, and trimmed with a half wreath of flowers, with velvet leaves. A chestnut-colored drapery surrounds the crown and forms a handsome bow at the back; this bow rests on the end of a tuft formed by two feathers, one falling over the crown and the other over the braid.

An evening bonnet made of black and white striped velvet (pekin de soie) has a flat brim bound with white satin; it has a soft crown with a tuft of white feathers on the top; there are placed on the back white satin ribbon loops from which fall the strings which tie the bonnet in front. There are white roses in front of the brim, and at the back is a rose with a bud and leaves intermingled with the bows of ribbon which fall at the back.

A half-mourning bonnet may be of black velvet, and trimmed with a long scarf of black tulle, which surrounds the crown; at the side there are a rosette and a tuft of feathers; a long barbe of black tulle, placed under the back part of the brim, is taken loosely under the chin, and fastened at the side on the hair above the ear with a ribbon rosette corresponding with the one over the feathers.

A coiffeur for an elderly lady may be made of a handsome white lace barbe, arranged in shell form around puffed tulle; at the side, fastened against the puffings, are white feathers; at the back are loops of orange-colored ribbon with flowing ends, which fall with the ends of the barbe.

A HOTEL FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WESTERN HOTEL IN SACRAMENTO—THREE LIVES LOST.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* gives a long account of the burning of the Western Hotel in that city on the 10th inst., and the attendant loss of life. It says:

"Before the engines could commence work the flames had extended to the second and third stories, feeding greedily upon the light, tinder-like partitions separating the rooms, and the furniture they contained, while the long halls served to give terrible draught to fan the blaze. The whole upper portion of the house was thoroughly painted and finished with China gloss, which the fire ran along as rapidly as a man would walk, owing to its great inflammability, and the smoke given off was as heavy and thick as might be expected from the burning of a vast quantity of varnish. Soon it was found that the engines were powerless to stop the spreading of the devouring element, and suddenly, and almost as if of one accord, scores of men and women in the crowds that lined the streets bethought them that probably many of the occupants of the upper portion of the building had failed to make their escape. The firemen redoubled their exertions, being ably directed by the Chief Engineer and his Assistant. The absence of ladders of serviceable length was much felt, but after some valuable time had been lost, two long ones from Krebs' paint shop were procured, and did good service. Just before they arrived a man was seen to look out of a rear window in the third story of the doomed building, and the men in the alley called to him to lie flat upon the floor and wait for the ladder, but he disappeared so quickly that he probably heard none of the advice given. Another man ran out upon the rear balcony of the second story, and was advised to jump down, but hastened back into the building. As soon as the ladder was placed against the rear of the building, Assistant Engineer Sullivan ascended to look for the men that had been seen. Smashing a window with his hat, he jumped into the building and disappeared, while the smoke poured out furiously from the opening he had made. A few minutes later he reappeared, nearly suffocated, and it was evident that he had failed in the object of his search. Gradually the firemen succeeded in driving the fire from the front and lower portions of the building, and bursting in a door in the upper story that opened from a long hall, running the whole length of the house, out upon the front balcony, they found the body of a man lying just back of it, the face badly blistered, hair burned off, the hands and feet roasted till the bones protruded. Ropes were procured, the body lowered to the ground and presently conveyed to the office of the Coroner. As the remains were being lowered from the balcony a murmur of horror rose from the assembled multitude. It subsequently was found that the body was that of Simeon B. Conklin, a well-known printer, for many years employed in the *Union* office. From the description given it is evident that he is the man that ran out upon the balcony and then returned to the building. The imagination can picture him in his flight from that end of the building, on the second floor, to the front of the third floor, where, just as he had reached the door, the opening of which would give him life, his strength failed and he fell. Richard Butler, a seaman, was found on his forehead, and a report spread that the unfortunate man had blown his brains out to put an end to his misery; but such was not the case, the hurt having probably been occasioned by his striking against something in his rush for life. Soon afterward there came a rumor of other bodies having been taken from the rear of the building, but the report was incorrect. The positive fact that one life had been lost served, however, to fill the minds of all with most painful apprehensions, as it was known that the hotel had been nearly full of guests, among them being many ladies. Two of the latter were very ill, and rumor had it that they had not been rescued, but we are happy to be able to state that they were removed from the building before the fire reached their rooms. It was also found by the printers that another popular member of the craft, Job Court, who was known to have been in the hotel, had not been seen to leave it, and fears were expressed that he had been lost. The excitement of the assembled multitude became intense. It seemed an age before the fire gave evidence of succumbing, and even then its fury ceased only because it had exhausted the material upon which it fed. At 4:30, however, the firemen felt that they were masters of the situation, and proprietors of adjoining stores, who had feared that the conflagration might extend to their premises, became less anxious. About 6 o'clock the engines ceased working, and hydrant streams were employed. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Officer Dunlevy and Harry Luft, while scrambling in the upper story, found lying on a pile of pain, which had evidently been a bed in one of the rooms, a horribly disfigured corpse. The surroundings indicated that the deceased had been suffocated in bed. The arms and legs were nearly burned off, as was also the head; in fact, little was left except the trunk of the body. The remains appeared to be those of a small person, and physicians who have seen them judge from the bones that the deceased was a boy about sixteen years of age. Yesterday forenoon Officer Dunlevy and two or three other men searched the ruins of the building, and about noon found in a hall in the upper story, about fifteen or twenty feet from the rear of the building, another body, which had been so covered with *débris* that it had been passed and repassed many times. It had also been shockingly burned—almost out of semblance of humanity, but from the size, and the fact that the deceased had evidently worn red flannel drawers, it is supposed to be the body of Joh Court. He it was that appeared at the third-story window and glanced out with that terror-stricken look, which none that saw it will ever forget. Beneath the body was found strips of a window-curtain, which he had evidently endeavored to manufacture into a rope, but the terrible smoke-cloud struck him down before he could accomplish his design, and while poor Conklin lay dying a horrible death at the front end of the hall, his old time friend, with whom for the past two or three years he had occupied the same "alley" in the *Union* office was breathing his last in torture at the other extremity!"

Editorially the *Union* thus speaks of the two gentlemen from its office who thus met a terrible death:

"The first body recovered from the ruins of the Western Hotel on Saturday was that of Simeon Bailey Conklin, aged about forty-nine years, a native of Utica, N. Y., where he has an aged mother still living. Conklin was a printer by trade, and a master of his business. He came to this State in the Autumn of 1850, and for some years worked as a compositor on the *Alta*. Subsequently he engaged in one or two newspaper enterprises in San Francisco, one of which, as we now remember it, was in the publication of the *Chronicle*, by Frank Soule & Co. After this he came to Sacramento, and has been employed as foreman and compositor, with some intervals, on the *Union* during the last twelve or fifteen years. He ranked high as a printer, and was loved as a man and esteemed as a workman by all those who knew him best. He was of a kindly and generous nature, modest, retiring and honorable in his dealings with men, and far above the average in point of intelligence and general information. The second body recovered was that of Job Court, a native of England, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He came to the United States when quite young, accompanied by his parents, who settled in the City of Philadelphia. Job was there apprenticed to Joseph R. Chandler, then proprietor of the *United States Gazette*. After serving out his time, he became a journeyman printer; went West, to St. Louis, where he worked as a compositor on the *Republican* for some time. Upon the discovery of gold he emigrated to California, overland, settling in Sacramento and working at his trade. He remained here from that time to his death. In 1850 he was employed on the *Transcript*, and in 1851 became one of the proprietors and original proprietors of the *Union*, selling out his interest in 1852. It is our testimony, and none knew him longer and more intimately, that he was one of the best printers in the State, if not the best. Of late years his health was failing, but he kept himself employed as a compositor in this office most of his time."

LEGISLATION IN VERMONT.

The special session of the Legislature of Vermont, called to see what steps should be taken to rebuild the State Reform School, recently burned, closed on Saturday. The Burlington *Free Press*, summing up its work, says: "The positive work of the special session has been to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for a Reform School for boys, to be located at Vergennes; to establish a Reform School for girls, appropriating $5,000 therefor; to appropriate $12,500 for improvements in the State Prison, and, finally, to adjourn in good season Saturday morning. The expenses of the session were about ten thousand dollars, and the Legislature might have done much worse for the money. Some twenty bills in all were introduced. Two or three of them did not relate to the subject of the Reform School, and were excluded from consideration, under a joint resolution adopted at the opening of the session. But by unanimous consent of the Senate, a bill authorizing the Probate Judge of the District of Bennington to complete the records of the court was introduced, passed the Senate, and being entertained by the Speaker of the House, passed the House after a spirited fight."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 22, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Second avenue, for $6,525, to Francis H. Underhill. James M. Miller, also under a similar court decree, William Blakie, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land containing about six lots located on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and extending through to St. Nicholas avenue, in sizes as follows: 50.5 by 100 by 50.6 by 25 by 25.3 by 110.8 (to St. Nicholas avenue) by 88.9 (to One Hundred and Twenty-third street) by 189.3. The plot was bought by S. J. Bach, second mortgagee, for $25,250. No other sales were effected, the sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of lots on Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street being adjourned to the 29th inst., and the sale by J. M. Miller of a house and lot on West Thirty-second street, west of Fifth avenue, to Feb. 5.

Only two sales are announced for to-day, namely: By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5 on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, at Carpenter's Hotel, corner of Railroad avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Morrisania, similar sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 45 by 100, on Melrose street, known as Lot No. 691 on map of Village of Melrose, South Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 24th st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18.9x98.9 ..... $3,525

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, (6 lots,) 8th av., n. w. corner 123d st., extending through to St. Nicholas av., 50.5x 100x50.6x25x25.3x110.8x88.9x189.3 ..... $25,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Essex st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Hester st., 25x50; George Elder to Harvey B. Ackerman $3,000

38th st., n. s., No. 228 West, 20.8x98.9; Richard M. Harrison, Referee, to Alexander Hamilton, Jr. and William F. Cary, Jr., to Robert B. Minturn 18,000

44th st., n. s., 25 ft. w of Madison av., 17.10x 85.5; W. M. Humphrey to Webster Wagner.. 30,000

56th st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of Madison av., 80x 100.5; C. O'Reilly to D. Fox 47,775

57th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 225x 100.5; Leopold Beringer and Andrea Dold to Thomas Bruns and John D. Taylor 139,500

60th st., s. s., 410.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x 100.5; J. D. Taylor and T. Bruns to A. Dold and L. Beringer 19,000

60th st., s. s., 352.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x100; same to same 19,000

60th st., s. s., 371.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x 100.5; John D. Taylor and Thomas Bruns to Andres Dold 19,000

74th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; Elizabeth C., wife of James W. Chisholm, and Jennie E., wife of Kenneth Chisholm, to Ellen, wife of Charles McCauley 73,500

84th st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x102; F. Hodak to Eliza, wife of J. Miller 600

85th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; E. C. Kenyon to Catharine M. C., wife of H. F. Schultze 500

117th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; Frederick Gee to David Gentie 550

Madison av., s. e. s., between 123d and 125th sts., 24.8x100; D. Lobdell to A. D. Fiske 21,000

6th av., e. s., (No. 24,) 18.3x97; Simon Muhr to Miss Caroline Heinemann 1,500

8th av., e. s., (No. 2,042) 16.8x88; 8th av., e. s., (No. 2,044) 19.8x88; Charles D. Latting, Referee, to John Wolfenstetter, foreclosure 34,100

Interior lot, 70 ft. w. of Christie st., and 150 ft. n. of Bayard st., runs n. 37.8, thence w. 30, thence 37.8, thence e. 30; Fritz A. Hafke to William A. Martin 11,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Spring st., No. 85, first floor and basement, 5 7-12 years, per year $2,500

2d st., Nos. 343 and 345 West, first and second floors, 1 year, per year 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The surviving Executors of the will of JOHN BRODHEAD, deceased, offer for sale the following unincumbered property, to close the estate, viz: No. 120 Nassau st., No. 71 William st., No. 63 Fulton st., No. 111 Fulton st., extending th ough to and including No. 50 Ann st.; No. 49 Ann st., No. 27 Pearl st.; seven lots together forming an L of land, situated on the 4th av. north-easterly corner of 18th st., being 56 feet in front on 4th av., 200 feet deep on 18th st., and running thence to 19th st. in two lots, together 50 feet in width, together with two houses built upon the same, viz., one detached double house on 4th av. lots, and one house on 19th st., 25 feet front. The whole of this valuable property will be disposed of upon favorable terms. The buildings are in good repair, and are well rented to reliable tenants. Information may be obtained by parties desiring to purchase upon application in person to Whitney & Betts, No. 20 Nassau st. C. Wyllys Betts, Esq., Agent and Attorney for the estate. FRED J. BETTS, } Executors.
E. C. BENEDICT, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

FOR SALE 'AT A SACRIFICE'—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone dwellings on West 53th st., West 58th st., East 49th st.; also, desirable three-story dwellings on West 34th st., West 22d st., East 124th st., and other choice localities. A ply to J. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, and HOLDEN & THROOP, No. 630 6th av., New-York. Hours 1 to 11.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.

South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church,

a new first-class brownstone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 20.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 38 King st.; the house has fourteen rooms, gas, water, and all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Inquire at No. 54 King st. between 7 and 9 P. M.

FOR SALE ON CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a finished four-story brick house, with extension. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 00. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR OR EIGHT LOTS near 5th av.; also, elegantly furnished country house; all unincumbered. T. O. HAGUE, No. 85 Leonard st., City.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall.
P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.

For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x 100; house, 25x58. Apply to
J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares.
JOHN COLVILL,
No. 134 Reade st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—(FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property—about twenty-four acres—more than 100 lots, 50 by 150 feet)—a first-class new house on 5th av. in Poughkeepsie, containing fourteen rooms, nine closets, &c., with modern improvements; admirably heated with steam; laundry, stationary tubs, first-class range, hot and cold water, large bath room, water-closets, &c.; conservatory heated with steam; cellars cemented, lathed, plastered, &c. The family now occupying the premises, consisting of a man, his wife, and daughter, would like to board with the lessee or purchaser.
For further particulars apply to J. ROWE, on the premises, or address Post Office Box No. 12, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or P. A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton st., New York.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ONLY BETWEEN 32D AND 43d sts. and Madison and 6th avs., in good order; price, under $40,000; net cash will be paid. Address, stating particulars, E. E. M., Post Office Box No. 2,925.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—A small house in a pleasant locality of the City. Address L., Box No. 5,386 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.
For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

To let or lease, the large building of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, corner of Broadway and Grand st. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW STORES ON READE ST.—TO LET—The four stores south side Reade, near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for occupancy as wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce stores. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIVE LOFTS ON GOLD st., 23x50, $1,500; entire building on Pearl st., near Harper's, $2,000; four lofts on Barclay st., 50x85. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, held 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK,	JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE,	HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG,	CHARLES D. BAILEY,
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER,	HERMAN WAGNER,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	MARTIN SCHRENKEISON,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,	JAMES BUCHAN,
	RICHARD HAMILTON.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. HENRY P. DE GRAAF was unanimously elected President, and Mr. RICHARD HAMILTON elected Vice President.
EUGENE KING, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of such bonds as may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Dec. 31, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under the lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN FIRST MORTGAGE.—Holders of these bonds, who have not already sent their proxies to the undersigned committee, selected at the Bondholders' meeting, Oct. 28, last, are requested to do so before Feb. 1.
If no blank power has been received, one can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
JACOB B. JEWETT, or JOHN P. ADRIANCE, } Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratee Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.
BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.
Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York, the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, in view of the change in the Commission law, offers his services to an established banking-house on salary; is competent and willing, in addition to services at the board, to take general supervision of the office, correspondence, &c. Can give highest references. SPRAGUE, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN,
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Apply to
W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY 6 PER CENT. STOCK,

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, 40 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, - - -	192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS, -	$392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 Chatham square, Junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1875	242,285
GROSS ASSETS	$442,285

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

Forty-first Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH.
DEDICATION SERMON by Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.

AFTERNOON MEETING, 3:30.
Rev. Drs. Taylor, Armitage, Sabine, Gallaher, Matthews, and Robert Cameron, the Pastor, will speak.
EVENING SERMON by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, D. D.
All invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Dr. Thomson's Bible class 5 o'clock; meeting for young men 6:30 o'clock in the lecture room.
Service at 8one, in the hall, (congregational singing,) led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock.
Address to Young Men, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. G. M. McCampbell, of the Spring Street Church.
Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, lecture room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, parlors.
Daily Union Prayer-Meeting, at 3:30 o'clock, led by Rev. Erastus Seymour, Rev. E. C. Cronin, Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, Mr. J. F. Patton, and others.

ANNIVERSARY (TWENTY-SECOND) OF THE Young Men's Christian Association of this City will take place in Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av., Monday evening, 25th inst. Speakers are the Vice President of the United States, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., and Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Jan. 24, Rev. Mr. Cheney will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Notice—The usual evening service, interrupted by the temporary invalidism of the Pastor, will be resumed.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday, as usual, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. and at close of service. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. E. Robert Anstice, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the afternoon the sermon will be to children.

"AMERICA IN PROPHECY," A DISCOURSE by a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The public invited. Quartet singing.

ABOUT THE POPE.—BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Does the Bible say anything Concerning the Papacy and its Approaching Destruction?"

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Jan. 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Free to all. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. George O. Phelps.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach
Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bowning and Bedford sts.—Rev. L. Bowles, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject in the morning, "The Power of Christ's Word."

CITY MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.
PUBLIC MEETING IN
THE 35TH ST. M. E. CHURCH,
(Near 10th av.)
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING.
The following speakers are expected:
GEN. CLINTON B. FISK,
W. K. PEYTON, ESQ.,
A. B. BUDD, ESQ.,
REV. A. C. MOREHOUSE,
And others.
J. B. CORNELL, ESQ., will preside. The public is cordially invited to be present.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The next sermon in the course will be given to-morrow evening in Christ Church, 6th av., corner 35th st., by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. Subject—"Christianity and the Peace of Nations." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Afternoon sermons by Rev. Dr. Howland, Septuagesima, Jan. 24—"The Passover Feast." Sexagesima—"Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." Quinquagesima—"Christ Repelling the Woman of Canaan." Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Jan. 24, morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Fugg, D. D., will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

COOPER UNION—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. David Mitchell will preach in the large hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BETween 16th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and sermon 7:30 P. M. to young men. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30. The public cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning Subject—"A door opened in heaven." Evening—"The Lamb in the midst of the throne."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINS, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
All cordially invited.
The Rector will preach.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Rev. Thomas S. La Due will preach the funeral sermon of the late Pastor, Rev. J. M. Smith, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Brother La Due will also preach at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; at evening service 7:30, continuation of discourse on "Night Scenes of Christ." Friends and strangers welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
Sunday-school at 2:30; day-school from 9 to 3 o'clock. A meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Union, with Mrs. Dr. Chapin in the chapel as above, on Tuesday evening next, 26th inst., at 7:30. All interested are invited to be present. WM. D. CLEGG, Sup't.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Best Method of Developing the Lay Talent in Our Churches." In the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Whom Shall We Trust?"

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; love-feast at 3 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening during the week. All are invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. C. Kelsey, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—Dr. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Divorce between Creed and Conduct." Sunday-school at 3 P. M.; Bible Class at 4.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, Pastor.—Rev. A. S. Patton, of Logansport, Ind., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. S. Hoime, D. D., of the Tremont Baptist Church, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

MISS NELLIE T. S. BINGHAM WILL lecture (the seventh) upon the spiritualistic movement at 3:30 A. M. at Lyceum Hall, (formerly Ebbett Hall,) No. 806 West 33d st., second house east of Broadway. Children's Lyceum 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Rev. Jos. Kelsey, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"The Power of Greatness." Evening subject—"Conviction of Sin"—Things of a settled character in the salvation of the soul. Young people's meeting 7 P. M.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class of this day, as usual. Also, the "Superintendent's class at Sunday-school." The "Normal" class next Friday evening, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, conducted by Dr. J. H. Vincent. All teachers are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLD FOLKS.—FATHER CABE'S OLD FOLKS AT the Tinstieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.—S. V. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening; services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning Subject—"The Book of Job—a Type of Human Life." Evening—"The People we Meet," being one in the course of Sabbath evening lectures now being delivered.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., PASTOR of the Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian,) Park av., corner 35th st., will preach on Sunday, 24th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL BEGIN A course of Sunday-evening lectures and worship at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday at 7:30 P. M.; subject—"Patriarchal and Jewish Worship."

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. HENRY W. WARREN, D. D., OF ST. Bride's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. J. J. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 42d st., near 6th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. R. NYE WILL PREACH BEFORE the Fifth Universalist Society at 11 A. M. to-morrow, Filmpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Seats free; all are welcome.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible School at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
FREE CHURCH. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on "Prophecy, Relating to the Second Coming of Christ and the Setting Up of His Kingdom, and the Resurrection of the Righteous Dead."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) at 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. E. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SIXTH AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite Amityst.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. P. E. Vermilye, D. D. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. B. Merritt. Subject—"The Good Samaritan."

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Shaving Band (D. W. Price, leader,) will conduct the services to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., at 3 in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening. Seats free; all invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH Av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Near 2d av.—Rev. W. H. Boole will preach Sunday morning, 10:30. Rev. W. B. Osborn in evening at 7:30.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"THE POWER OF SPIRITUAL FERVOR."
Evening:
"THE EXCELLENCY OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST."
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th av., Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—Divine service in this church to-morrow, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. By request, in the evening, the Pastor will repeat the sermon preached by him last Thanksgiving Day, "The Town Meeting in the City of Mansoul to prepare for the Feast of Gratitude."

THE TENNESSEEANS WILL HAVE A benefit concert (new pieces) on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Feb. 2, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Tickets, 25 cents. The church furnished them free.

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

A public meeting will be held in the South Reformed Church (Marion Hall) 27 st. and 5th av.) on Sunday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, at which highly interesting statements will be made of the work among our Indian tribes under the care of the various missionary boards, rather Wilder—well known as a pioneer in Indian work—will give an account of what has been accomplished in the North-west; and a Cherokee Indian will give us the resting evidence of the progress in civilization among the various nations in the Indian Territory.
Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. John Mason Ferris, Rev. Dr. Read, of the Methodist Board, and Rev. Dr. Lowrie, of the Presbyterian Board, are expected to be present and make addresses.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Rev. John Kirkpatrick will be installed Pastor of this congregation on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at 7:45 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, boundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., and Chinese help for all work, promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 621 East 11th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address H. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK WHO has many years experience in styles of cooking, boning, larding, make side dishes, creams, jelies, and is an excellent baker; would keep her kitchen clean; can refer to her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COUSINS, One as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in washing; best City reference given and required. Call for two days, No. 335 East 22d st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR creol cordon bleu, with good City references; is strictly first class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer and Seamstress (Swedish girl) wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address O. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEdish girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; is good with children, will work for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady; first-class references given and required; will make herself generally useful. Address No. 2 West 128d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; wages no object; speaks English; is a good cook; willing, neat, tidy, and very good servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE, OR LIGHT HOUSE-WORKER.—A By a lately-arrived girl; very intelligent and active; is fond of children; can do nice sewing and assist in house-work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 166 8th av., near 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady or one child; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 613 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can bring best City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY OR week, or would live in a private family by the month; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 East 28th st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PERSON SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; will be found very prompt and reliable. Mrs. Pillon, No. 446 West 33d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND DAIRY-WOMAN.—BY A Protestant married pair, Hollanders, speaking English; good recommendations; man a good coachman and useful man; wife a good dairy-woman; to go on a gentleman's place; no objection to taking charge of a small farm. Address G. P. Hoff, No. 280 Furman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man, of long experience in City and country; can take care of road horses, tend furnace, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address T. Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) understands the care of horses and cows, also the gardening of vegetables; good references. Call or address at No. 309 Broome st.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN, BOARDING-house or private family.—By an industrious young man; can do any kind of work; City or country; for horses, gardening, or waiting is well recommended; is sober and honest. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A Frenchman, in a private family; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address T. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 927 Broadway, Room No. 2, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; willing to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best of references. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,
Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
51 60 per Gallon
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheaps Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
K. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....SAT., Jan. 23 | JAVA.....WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA.....WED., Feb. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.
The PARTHIA will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 23d inst. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRAND.....Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
Per freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TREDERN.....Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANES.....Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 14 | ILLINOIS.....Feb. 4
OHIO.....Jan. 21 | MANHATTAN.....Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 28 | INDIANA.....Feb. 18
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. HEMMAN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $60, $80, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE, $30—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 5.
ANDES.....Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ETNA.....Feb. 23.
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 13.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Jan. 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD. SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD. SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TWO SUNNY, CHEERFUL ROOMS CONnecting; also, hall room on same floor, suitable for gentlemen, or small family of adults; excellent table, and first class in all respects; terms moderate. No. 156 West 45th st.

TO LET.—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, on Murray Hill; fully furnished for physician's office; rent moderate. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET.—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two large and one small rooms, newly furnished, with all first-class conveniences, at moderate rates; breakfast if desired.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, WELLfurnished room, second floor; bath adjoining; sample pantries. Also, medium-sized room, third floor. Terms moderate; excellent board.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—UNEXPECTEDLY VAcated, two rooms; bath-room floor; hot and cold water; ample closet room; full board; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor for gentleman, without board: also hall-room; references.

NO. 39 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—English basement, reception and adjoining room; suitable for physician; also, large upper room; without board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SINGLE FRONT room on fourth floor to let, with board, to gentleman.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of rooms unexpectedly vacated which will be rented with private table or without board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NINTH ST., NO. 41 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV. —A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE HALL-ROOM, with closet, with board for a gentleman.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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TO LET.—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, on Murray Hill; fully furnished for physician's office; rent moderate. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET.—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR flo

BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

THE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

REDUCED NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS—FEWER THAN IN ANY OTHER YEAR SINCE 1862—DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature for the year 1874, dated Jan. 12, 1875, has just been received. This report is the twenty-eighth since the organization of the commission, and the second under the direction of the present board. The work of the board was apportioned among the following standing committees appointed annually by the President: Castle Garden Committee, George Starr, Chairman; Edward Stephenson, George W. Quintard, Daniel Maujer, Frederick Schack, and Henry A. Hurlbut, the President of the Commission. Ward's Island Committee—Edmund Stephenson, Chairman; George Starr, James Lynch, George J. Forrest, and the President. Finance Committee—Daniel Maujer, Chairman; Edmund Stephenson, George J. Forrest, Frederick Schack, George W. Quintard, and the President. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New-York during the year 1874 was 140,041, a less number than in any year since 1862, and 126,777 less than in 1873.

The details of the various operations of the commission during the year present results somewhat smaller in several of the heads than in former years, but yet showing a large amount of relief afforded and good effected. The number of patients treated in the hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, at Ward's Island, were nearly as many as in preceding years.

The number of immigrants in the State Refuge and Hospital at Ward's Island on Jan. 1, 1874, was 1,717. The number admitted during the year was 4,742. Number born, 286. Total, 6,745. Number of immigrants admitted to and treated in the temporary hospital, Castle Garden, during 1874, 1,505. Number of immigrants provided with food and lodging at Castle Garden, 27,960. Number of immigrants supplied temporarily with board and lodging and money relief in the City of New-York, 2,262. Number of males provided with employment through the Castle Garden Labor Bureau, 10,140; of females, 6,762; by agent at Albany, (of both sexes,) 548; by agent at Buffalo 1?2; total, 17,590.

Number of immigrants for whom remittances were received who were forwarded to their destination inland, 973. Number of immigrants forwarded inland from Castle Garden at the expense of the commission, 742; from Albany, 85; from Rochester, 18; from Buffalo, 57; from Suspension Bridge, 34; total, 3-6.

Number of immigrants temporarily furnished with food, lodging, and other relief by agent at Albany, 1,876; Rochester, 168; Buffalo, 420; Dunkirk, 156; Suspension Bridge, 113; total, 2,753. Number of immigrants chargeable to the commission cared for in the various State and charitable institutions throughout the State, 5,807.

Number of emigrants returned to Europe at their own request, and at the expense of the commission, 207; at the expense of the consignees of the vessels in which they came, 257; total, 554. The total number of alien immigrants landed at New-York during the past five years, who were relieved, forwarded, provided with employment, &c., during the year 1874 was 66.48%.

Landing Department—The entire number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at the port of New-York in 1874 was 189,800, of whom 140,041 were aliens, and 49,759 were citizens or persons who had before resided in the port. The number landed at Castle Garden was 149,762. Of these 130,420 were aliens, 3,180 were born in the United States, and 16,162 had previously been in the United States. Of the total number of passengers that landed 187,175 came by 935 steam-ships, and 1,625 came by 246 sailing vessels.

Of the whole number of aliens who arrived there were from Germany, 40,302; Ireland, 37,447; England, 19,077; Scotland, 4,739; Sweden, 3,743; Italy, 5,034; Norway, 3,447; Austrian Empire, 5,321; France, 3,316; Holland, 1,335; Denmark, 3,154; Switzerland, 2,296; Russia, 7,563; Belgium, 325; Wales, 1,206; Luxembourg, 329; West Indies, 307; Spain, 249; Scotland, 163; America, 171; Canada, 163; Australia, 93; Africa, 17; British Columbia, 3; China, 64; East India, 43; Greece, 27; Isle of Man, 77; Japan, 20; Malta, 7; Mexico, 27; Nova Scotia, 64; New-Brunswick, 13; New-Providence, 4; Portugal, 20; Turkey, 28.

Of the alien immigrants there were 62,577 male adults, 45,270 female adults, and 32,194 children under twelve years of age.

Of the passengers landed at Castle Garden 52,444 avowed their intention of remaining in the State of New-York; 22,630 went to the Middle States; 56,615 to the Western States and Territories; 12,237 went to the Eastern States; 3,506 to the Southern States, and 2,129 to Canada.

Railroad Department—The Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have agencies in Castle Garden. The transportation facilities are such that the immigrant can purchase his ticket and have his baggage checked without leaving the protection of the commission.

Brokers' Money Exchange—Two responsible firms have been licensed to open brokers' offices in the landing depot, and their business is conducted under the supervision of the Commissioners, and they are required to make all exchanges at Wall street rates.

The Labor Bureau—Employment was procured for 16,910 immigrants, of whom 10,148 were males, and 6,762 females. Of the former, 2,028 were mechanics, 8,066 agricultural and unskilled laborers. Of the females, 6,490 were general house servants, and 272 skilled workwomen. The average monthly wages, with board, was $12 54 for males, and $7 20 for females. The Labor Bureau is free of charge, and undertakes to supply mechanical and agricultural labor to any part of the United States, the cost of transportation to be paid by the employer.

Through the agency of the Information Bureau, over 13 per cent. of the passengers landed were delivered to their friends; 1,188 husbands received their wives, 153 wives received their husbands, and 630 children received their parents, and 17,334 persons received their kindred of different degrees of relationship. The total number of applicants for advice and information regarding arriving friends was 20,157. Boarding-house keepers, having licenses to enter the Landing Depot, report to this Bureau, and are subjected to careful supervision, and their houses are inspected from time to time. The Board employs agents at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Rochester, to meet the arriving immigrant trains, and to inquire into the treatment received, and to give them advice and assistance.

The interment of immigrants dying at Ward's Island with the City dead at Hart's Island, having been found to be giving much dissatisfaction, the Commissioners set apart a plot of ground on Ward's Island, of about two acres in extent, for a burial ground for immigrants dying in the State institutions, excepting such as are claimed by their friends. The Commissioners renew their recommendation to the Legislature, that the title of such of the waterfront of the Ward's Island property as is not now held by them be obtained.

The financial report shows that on Jan. 1, 1874, the indebtedness of the commission was sixty-six thousand dollars. During the first month of last Winter the commission found it necessary to apply to the Governor, Controller, and Attorney General, as required by law, for permission to borrow money on mortgage of the property on Ward's Island. Permission to borrow one hundred thousand dollars was given, and the sum was obtained from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. As a consequence of the decrease of immigration, the income of the commission proportionately diminished, and the board has had to contend with financial difficulties during the past year. The income for the year was as follows: Amount of commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for 140,337 aliens, $210,514 50. From all other sources, including the $100,000 borrowed on mortgage, $123,496 86. Total, $334,011 36. The disbursements for the same period were $328,288 37, leaving a cash balance of $5,722 99 on Dec. 31, 1874. Under the law the Commissioners have paid to the County, &c., since the year 1847, the sum of $1,411,474 33.

Bills have been rendered by the Superintendents of the Poor or the several counties, cities, and towns, and by officers of charitable institutions within the State for the care and support of immigrants from May 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874, to the amount of $71,350 49. These claims are still unpaid and the Board have no hopes of being able to pay them out of the commutation fund. The indebtedness of the commission on Dec. 31, 1874, including the $100,000 obtained by mortgage and the $71,506 49 just mentioned, was $211,105 30. The board still finds the commutation fee of $1 50 per capita is insufficient to meet the current expenses, and recommends that it be increased to $2. An appropriation of $360,000 is also asked for to relieve the board from its present financial embarrassment. Of this sum $100,000 is to be applied to paying off the mortgage, $95,060 for the claims of the several counties and institutions of the State, and the remainder in paying the amounts due for repairs, supplies, &c., and for supporting immigrants during the present winter months. In support of this petition it is urged that no pecuniary aid has been given the commission by the State since its establishment in 1847, and also that the commission has purchased the lands at Ward's Island, and erected the State institutions thereon, out of the fund contributed by the emigrants, at a cost of more than one million dollars. The Commissioners further claim that the State owes them $175,232 26. This claim arises out of the transfer of the Marine Hospital and the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island to the State, by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed April 29, 1863.

The commission is entirely dependent upon the income derived from the commutation fees, which, during the coming three months, it is estimated will not amount to more than five thousand dollars per month, while the necessary expenditures for the emigrants at Castle Garden and Ward's Island will not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars per month.

The following statement by Commissioner Edmund Stephenson is appended to the report: "I concur in all the foregoing report except that which refers to the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars from the State funds for the benefit of the commission, believing, as I do, that if the law is fully carried out in all cases where bonds are filed by the steam-ship lines for immigrant passengers who came upon our shores, and who are unable to earn a living, with the increase of the commutation fee from $1 50 to $2, if granted by the Legislature will be ample to supply fully the wants of the commission."

SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while Joseph Sargent, Jr., and his wife, of Spuyten Duyvil, were enjoying a sleigh-ride at King's Bridge, the horse attached to the sleigh became frightened and ran away. The sleigh was upset, and Mrs. Sargent was thrown against a stone wall and seriously injured about the head. Mr. Sargent was slightly injured. The lady was attended by Dr. Varian, of King's Bridge, and taken to her residence.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Charles Sprague, "the banker poet," who died in Boston yesterday, was for many years one of the best known and most widely read of American contributors to poetical literature. As the title bestowed on him implies, he was one of the few capable of uniting business with the study of *belles lettres*, and the cultivation of the sensibilities supposed to be furthest removed from the domain of the ledger and the atmosphere of the counting-house. To be successful in two such opposite walks of life argues something more than an ordinary amount of capacity and perseverance—qualities which Mr. Sprague undoubtedly possessed along with the intangible, indefinable something a poet inherits from his cradle, and which is subject to no common rule or measurement. In this respect his words speak for themselves, but it is well to remember in passing that all his affection for fine writing never detracted from his attention to practical matters, and that to the close of his life his industry in the one profession was not less marked than his talent in the other.

Charles Sprague was born in Boston on the 26th of October, 1791. His family was a good one, his father, Samuel Sprague, having participated in the memorable "Tea Party," the anniversary of which is still celebrated in this City and New-England. At the age of thirteen the future author of the "Ode on Shakespeare" entered a store in his native city, in the humble capacity of juntor clerk. Nine years of patient labor followed, during which he gradually rose to the position of partner in the firm, where he remained until he left to accept the post of Teller in the State Bank. This was in 1820, the year previous to the appearance of his first published work. He had scribbled more or less previously to that time, but without permitting his talent to become known. The opportunity which tempted him from his retirement was one characteristic of the time. The Park Theatre, in this City, was to be opened, and the managers of the establishment offered a prize for the best prologue for the opening night. Sprague was the successful competitor over a number of other aspirants, and the fame of his exploit soon became noised abroad in Boston. Not content with this single triumph, the youthful banker, in the succeeding year, followed up his success by a similar achievement in connection with a leading Philadelphia theatre. In 1823 he published the "Ode on Shakespeare," generally regarded as the finest of his efforts. This poem was composed for the pageant in honor of Shakespeare at the Boston Theatre. In fact, most of his early writings were for this purpose. On the 4th of July, 1825, he delivered before the citizens of Boston the customary "oration" which in all early celebrations of this national holiday bore so prominent a part. Literary pursuits, however, did not affect his aptitude for business, for in the year last mentioned, he was chosen Cashier of the Globe Bank, an office which he filled with accountability for the rest of his life. He also served as member of the City Council during the years 1823, '24 and '27. One of his last poems, entitled "Curiosity," and read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1829, was afterward plagiarized, without the alteration of a letter, and published in Calcutta, over the name of an English officer. During the year following he contributed a prologue to the opening of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Theatre, and in 1830 pronounced an ode at the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Boston. Of what may be termed his fugitive pieces, "The Winged Worshipers" and "The Family Meeting" are the most admired. From the start his merits as a writer were freely admitted on all sides. In the London *Athenæum* of the year 1838 he is alluded to as "Sprague, the American Pope, as he has been called for his terseness of his finished elegance, his regularity of metre, and his nervous point." His excellencies are also noted by Tuckerman, Whipple, Loring, and other critics. A full and revised edition of his works, in prose and verse, was published in Boston in 1850, and another, a later one, in 1855. A son of the deceased, named Charles James Sprague, has evinced no inconsiderable taste for poetical writing.

QUICK TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to address you to state that the plan of a voluntary assessment of the property owners, which will inure in a great measure for their benefit, for the first five millions of the fifteen required to build a quick transit road, is a very feasible one, and is worthy of being constantly represented in your valuable columns to the consideration of the people of New-York. Would it not be well that certain parties be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and explain the project fully to those who may hesitate to subscribe. As a broker I cannot but feel a very lively interest in the building of a quick transit road, and I am sure, as you say, that it will benefit New-York to the extent you name, fully a thousand millions in increase of population, &c. The silver mines recently developed in Nevada have caused great activity in real estate in San Francisco, and the development and immediate prospect of the building of a quick transit road in New-York will prove a rich "bonanza" or "boon," not only to the property-holders of New-York, but to that somewhat obfuscated class of the community, the real estate brokers. Why do not our capitalists push quick transit? Take one instance. Mr. Stewart has a magnificent theatre, Niblo's Garden, which from the difficulty in getting to it has ceased to be the brilliant scene of so many of the triumphs of Mr. Wheatley and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. If people could be landed somewhere within a block of it from the ferries and up-town without a thousand tedious delays, it would be crowded every night with the old-time attractions. Please put my name down for $250.

EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine street.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

On Aug. 1, 1874, Mr. William S. Hicks, residing at No. 323 West Fifty-first street, accompanied by his son, Edward D. Hicks, left New-York to join his family at Bloomfield, N. J., leaving the City residence unoccupied. Mr. Hicks returned on the Monday morning following, and discovered that his house had been entered through the coal vault during his absence, and robbed of plate, clothing, and other property. John Boardman and Thomas Norton were arrested on the morning on which the burglary was discovered, and in their possession was found a portion of the stolen property. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty of burglary in the third degree from Boardman and Norton, and placed Henry Porter, an ex-convict, indicted for the same offense, on trial. The only evidence against Porter, who is a boulevard laborer, was a Summer coat which he wore when arrested, which was identified about a month after the burglary by Mr. Hicks, as portion of the stolen property. The defense produced witnesses to show that on the night of the burglary Porter had not left his lodgings in Greenpoint, and had purchased the coat found in his possession from an unknown man at Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue. Porter was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, and the Recorder sentenced him to ten years in State Prison. Boardman and Norton were then brought up and sentenced on their plea to five years each in State Prison.

DISCIPLINE IN A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Gilbert Travis, aged fifteen, a pupil in the Sunday-school attached to Grace Episcopal Church, in Ainslie street, Williamsburg, refused last Sunday to obey some direction given him by the Superintendent, Mr. George Chadwell. When Mr. Chadwell attempted to enforce obedience, Travis became disorderly, and Mr. Charles M. Church, one of the teachers, came to the Superintendent's aid. Between them they forced the boy to sit on a seat near the altar, but in doing so, it is alleged, his head was pushed against one of the pews so violently that for a time he became insensible. The friends of the boy preferred charges of assault and battery against Messrs. Chadwell and Church, and the case was tried before Justice Eames. The testimony offered was very conflicting. When all the testimony was in the Justice announced that he would give his decision this morning. Some of the officers of the school have resigned in consequence of the trouble.

A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER PARDONED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—William Cregar, a counterfeiter, has been pardoned by the President, and was liberated to-day. His pardon was granted on the petition of District Attorney McMichael and nine of the jury who convicted him, believing that he was innocent of the offense for which he was convicted, and to enable him to testify in a case pending before the Register of Wills, in the matter of the will of the late Elizabeth Burns, formerly the wife of Creger. After the last conviction of the counterfeiter, his wife sued for a divorce on the ground of his being a convict, and the court issued a decree in her favor. This was followed by her marriage with one Peter Burns, to whom, at her death, she left the bulk of her property. This property, which was principally in real estate, was conveyed to her by her former husband after his conviction. Cregor has been a counterfeiter for thirty years. His last conviction was in 1872, when he was sentenced for three years.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REVOLUTION IN THE DETECTIVE SERVICE.

THE BUREAU REORGANIZED—CAPT. IRVING GIVEN COMMAND OF THE HARBOR POLICE—OTHERS REMANDED TO PATROL DUTY—DEPARTMENT DISCIPLINE.

The Board of Police met in open session yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present. The meeting was one of the most important that has been held for months past, the reorganization of the Detective Bureau being the chief business. This subject has occupied the attention of the Police Commissioners for several months, and Superintendent Walling, soon after his accession to his present position, was instructed by the board to report a plan for such reorganization on a new basis. The board held a number of secret sessions at which the subject was discussed, but no definite conclusion was reached until yesterday.

After the transaction of a great deal of routine business which had accumulated since the last meetings of the board, President Matsell presented the following report, which had been received from the Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1875.

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a resolution of your honorable body, and in view of the reorganization of the detective force, I desire that the following named officers be allowed to remain for the present, to wit: Capt. James Irving and Detectives William G. Elder, Richard King, Christian B. Macdouzal, Philip Rielly, John J. Dunn, Thomas Sampson, Joseph Silleck, John C. Tieman, Jacob Von Gerichten, Jacob Warlow, and Alvin H. Williamson. I beg leave to say that I will present to the board from time to time such additional names as in my judgment it would be desirable to add to the detective service of the department.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. WALLING, Superintendent.

The report was received and ordered to be entered in the minutes, and ordered on file.

President Matsell thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Capt. James Irving, of the Detective Squad, be transferred to the Twenty-fourth Precinct.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without debate. The adoption of this resolution transfers Capt. Irving, who has held command of the detective force from the time that ex-Superintendent James J. Kelso was appointed at the head of the Police force, to the command of the Harbor police-boat, which is looked upon as the most unenviable command in the department. The transfer is, therefore, regarded throughout the department as a punishment and disgrace, and it is believed that the Captain will tender his resignation.

President Matsell then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following-named patrolmen, now on duty in the Detective Office, be transferred to patrol duty in the precincts set opposite their names: James W. Bennett to the Fourteenth; Thomas Dunn to the Seventeenth; Philip Farley to the First; Patrick Keirns to the First District Court; George Niven to the Third District Court; Garrett S. Walling to the Third Precinct; Timothy Golden to the Sixth; Michael Fields to the Sixteenth; Patrick Leahy to the Fourth; Z. H. Mullen to the Tenth; Ira M. Clapp to the Twenty-second; Joseph H. Woolsey to the Twenty-first.

This resolution was also adopted without a dissenting voice, and without debate. Of the above-named detectives transferred to patrol duty, it is not at all likely that either Farley or Dunnebury will go on post, but will resign in preference to donning the uniform. Farley is one of the oldest detectives on the force, and has received more newspaper renown than any man in the department. He has acquired a handsome competence during his Police service, and can now retire on his laurels. Dunnebury is also reputed to be well off in worldly goods, and can afford to retire from active duty. Bennett is also one of the oldest detective officers in the department, but is too poor to resign. Niven goes to the Essex Market Police Court, and Keirns to the Tombs Police Court, which are comparatively snug berths. Golden goes back to the Sixth Precinct, where, for years, he was ward detective under the late Superintendent Jourdan. Fields, who for a number of years previous to his transfer to the Central Office was detective in the Fifth Precinct under Capt. Petty, is now assigned to the Sixteenth Precinct. Leahy, who, it will be remembered, shot and killed a man named McNamara while searching a tenement-house in the Twentieth Ward, is remanded to post duty in the Fourth Precinct. All these men are remanded to patrol duty, and cannot be placed on special duty, or detailed to any favored position, except by the action of the board.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be and hereby is directed to cause such changes and alterations to be made, forthwith, in the offices and apartments now used by the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Detective Squad as may be deemed necessary to establish more close and direct communication between the west and centre wings of the north side of the Central Office building.

The object of the above resolution is to connect the Detective Office, which is situated in the central wing of the north building, with the offices of the Superintendent and Inspectors, which are located in the front wing, on Mulberry street, by a bridge over the intervening court-yard. The outer door leading from the main hall of the building to the Detective Office will be closed up, and no person will be allowed to pass in or out of the Detective Office, except through the Superintendent's or Inspectors' Offices. No Captain will be for the present assigned to the command of the detective force, but the men detailed for detective duty will operate under the direct supervision of either the Superintendent or the Inspector on duty. By these means the Board of Police believe that they will put an end to the corrupt practices which they feel convinced have destroyed the efficiency of the force for years past. The news of the revolution in the detective office spread throughout Police Headquarters soon after it had been accomplished by the Board, and caused intense excitement. It will be seen from the above proceedings that those detectives recommended by Superintendent Walling were allowed to retain their positions, while all the others were remanded to post duty. The vacancies will be filled on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

The case of Capt. James Irving, in which he was charged with having used improper language toward William Corkran, a *Sun* reporter, and which was tried last week, was called up, and on recommendation of President Matsell he was fined ten days' pay. Sergt. Samuel W. Christie, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was dismissed the Department, having been found in bed at the station-house when he should have been on patrol; and Sergt. T. V. Holbrow, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who made a wrong entry in the blotter in relation to Sergt. Christie's movements, was fined fifteen days' pay. Patrolmen Daniel Hart, of the Twenty-third Precinct; William H. Kennedy, of the Tenth Precinct; John Mullane, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Melancthon Christie, of the Ninth Precinct, were dismissed the department for intoxication. Detective Henry Avery, of the Central Office, was dismissed for being absent without leave. James A. Peyck and Christopher Babbett were appointed patrolmen, and James Fitzpatrick, Miles Sweeney, and John McGinn were cited to appear preliminary to appointment. Patrolmen Walter Norris, of the Nineteenth Precinct; Charles Hughes, of the Eighth Precinct; William Wilson, of the Eighteen